DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 174 894 CG 013 685

TITLE	Pittsburgh: Public Attitudes About Crime: A National Crime Survey Report.
INSTITUTION	Bureau of the Census (DOC), Suitland, Md.
SPONS AGENCY	Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (Dept. of Justice), Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE	Mar 79
NOTE	62p.
AVAILABLE FROM	Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (027-000-00772-4)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Adults; Behavior Patterns; *Community Problems; *Crime; *Life Style; Opinions; *Police; Racial Differences; *Reactive Behavior; *Social Attitudes
IDENTIFIERS	*Pennsylvania (Pittsburgh)

ABSTRACT

Attitudes toward crime were investigated among Pittsburgh residents. Respondents were asked their opinions regarding crime trends, fear of crime, residential problems and life styles, and local police performance. Results indicated that Pittsburgh residents believed that others ran a greater risk than they did and that other neighborhoods were less safe than their own. They were far less likely to think that neighborhood crime had risen than they were to believe that crime had increased nationally. A majority felt very safe in their neighborhood during the day and reasonably safe at night. Crime or fear of crime was not a major factor in determining housing or life style although approximately 10% were dissatisfied with police performance. In general, crime or fear of crime had a greater affect on the opinions of women than men, the elderly than the young, and victim than non-victims. White residents were less likely to have limited their activities, have felt unsafe at night, and more inclined to rate the police favorably than their Black counterparts, but were more likely to believe their chances of victimization had increased. (Author)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

Pittsburgh: Public attitudes about crime

ED174894

A National Crime Survey report

No. SD-NCS-C-29
March 1979

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

CG013685

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Law Enforcement
Assistance Administration

National Criminal Justice Information
and Statistics Service

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

Henry S. Dogin, Administrator

Homer F. Broome, Jr., Deputy
Administrator for Administration

Harry Bratt, Assistant Administrator
National Criminal Justice Information
and Statistics Service

Benjamin H. Renshaw, Director
Statistics Division

Acknowledgments. This report was prepared for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration by the Bureau of the Census. In the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, general supervision was supplied by Charles R. Kindermann, assisted by Dawn D. Nelson and Patsy A. Klaus. Collection and processing of the survey data were conducted in the Bureau of the Census under the general supervision of Marvin M. Thompson, Demographic Surveys Division, assisted by Linda R. Murphy and Robert L. Goodson. The report was prepared in the Crime Statistics Analysis Office under the general supervision of Robert P. Parkinson. Adolfo L. Paez directed and edited the report. The analysis was performed by Matthew G. Yeager. A technical review of the report was done by Louis E. Williams, Statistical Methods Division, under the general supervision of Dennis J. Schwanz.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

United States. National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service.
Pittsburgh: public attitudes about crime.

(A National crime survey report; no. SD-NCS-C-29)
1. Crime and criminals—Pennsylvania—Pittsburgh—Public opinion. 2. Pittsburgh—Police—Public opinion. 3. Public opinion—Pennsylvania—Pittsburgh. I. Title. II. Series.
HV6795.P6U55 1979 301.15'43'364974886 77-4135

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

Stock Number 027-000-00772-4

Preface

Since early in the 1970's, victimization surveys have been carried out under the National Crime Survey (NCS) program to provide insight into the impact of crime on American society. As one of the most ambitious efforts yet undertaken for filling some of the gaps in crime data, the su eys, carried out for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, are supplying the criminal justice community with new information on crime and its victims, complementing data resources already on hand for purposes of planning, evaluation, and analysis. Based on representative sampling of households and commercial establishments, the program has had two major elements, a continuous national survey and separate surveys in 26 central cities across the Nation.

Based on a scientifically designed sample of housing units within each jurisdiction, the city surveys had a twofold purpose: the assessment of public attitudes about crime and related matters and the development of information on the extent and nature of residents' experiences with selected forms of criminal victimization. The attitude questions were asked of the occupants of a random half of the housing units selected for the victimization survey. In order to avoid biasing respondents' answers to the attitude questions, this part of the survey was administered before the victimization questions. Whereas the attitude questions were asked of persons age 16 and over, the victimization survey applied to individuals age 12 and over. Because the attitude questions were designed to elicit personal opinions and perceptions as of the date of the interview, it was not necessary to associate a particular time frame with this portion of the survey, even though some queries made reference to a period of time preceding the survey. On the other hand, the victimization questions referred to a fixed time frame—the 12 months preceding the month of interview—and respondents were asked to recall details concerning their experiences as victims of one or more of the following crimes, whether completed or attempted: rape, personal robbery, assault, personal larceny, burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft. In addition, information about burglary and robbery of businesses and certain other organizations was gathered by means of a victimization survey of commercial establishments, conducted separately from the household survey. A previous publication, *Criminal Victimization Surveys in Pittsburgh* (1977), provided comprehensive coverage of results from both the household and commercial victimization surveys.

Attitudinal information presented in this report was obtained from interviews with the occupants of 4,952 housing units (9,433 residents age 16 and over), or 95.8 percent of the units eligible for interview. Results of these interviews were inflated by means of a multistage weighting procedure to produce estimates applicable to all residents age 16 and over and to demographic and social subgroups of that population. Because they derived from a survey rather than a complete census, these estimates are subject to sampling error. They also are subject to response and processing errors. The effects of sampling error or variability can be accurately determined in a carefully designed survey. In this report, analytical statements involving comparisons have met the test that the differences cited are equal to or greater than approximately two standard errors; in other words, the chances are at least 95 out of 100 that the differences did not result solely from sampling variability. Estimates based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases were considered unreliable and were not used in the analysis of survey results.

The 37 data tables in Appendix I of this report are organized in a sequence that generally corresponds to the analytical discussion. Two technical appendixes and a glossary follow the data tables: Appendix II consists of a facsimile of the survey questionnaire (Form NCS 6), and Appendix III supplies information on sample design and size, the estimation procedure, reliability of estimates, and significance testing; it also contains standard error tables.

IMPORTANT

We have provided an evaluation form at the end of this publication. It will assist us in improving future reports if you complete and return it at your convenience. It is a self-mailing form and needs no stamp.

Contents

Preface iii

Crime and attitudes 1

Summary 3

Crime trends 6
- U.S. crime trends 6
- Neighborhood crime trends 6
- Who are the offenders? 6
- Chances of personal victimization 7
- Crime and the media 7

Fear of crime 8
- Crime as a deterrent to mobility 8
- Neighborhood safety 8
- Crime as a cause for moving away 9
- Crime as a cause for activity modification 9

Residential problems and lifestyles 10
- Neighborhood problems and selecting a home 10
- Food and merchandise shopping practices 10
- Entertainment practices 11

Local police performance 12
- Are they doing a good, average, or poor job? 12
- How can the police improve? 12

Appendixes
- I. Survey data tables 13
- II. Survey instrument 42
- III. Technical information and reliability of the estimates 45
  - Sample design and size 45
  - Estimation procedure 45
  - Reliability of estimates 46
  - Computation and application of the standard error 47

Glossary 49

User evaluation 51

Charts *Page*

A. Summary findings about crime trends 4
B. Summary findings about fear of crime 4
C. Summary findings about residential problems .. 5
D. Summary findings about police performance ... 5

Tables

Appendix I

Crime trends

1. Direction of crime trends in the United States . 14
2. Direction of crime trends in the neighborhood 14
3. Comparison of neighborhood crime with other metropolitan area neighborhoods 15
4. Place of residence of persons committing neighborhood crimes 15
5. Change in the chances of being attacked or robbed 16
6. Seriousness of crime problem relative to what newspapers and television report 16

Fear of crime

7. Fear of going to parts of the metropolitan area during the day 17
8. Fear of going to parts of the metropolitan area at night 17
9. Neighborhood safety when out alone during the day 18
10. Neighborhood safety when out alone during the day 19
11. Neighborhood safety when out alone during the day 20
12. Neighborhood safety when out alone at night. 21
13. Neighborhood safety when out alone at night. 22
14. Neighborhood safety when out alone at night. 23
15. Neighborhood dangerous enough to consider moving elsewhere 24
16. Limitation or change in activities because of fear of crime 24
17. Personal limitation or change in activities because of fear of crime 25
18. Personal limitation or change in activities because of fear of crime 26

Residential problems and lifestyles

19. Most important reason for selecting present neighborhood 27
20. Most important reason for leaving former residence 27
21. Whether or not there are undesirable neighborhood characteristics 28
22. Most important neighborhood problem 28
23. Whether or not major food shopping done in the neighborhood 29
24. Most important reason for not doing major food shopping in the neighborhood 29
25. Preferred location for general merchandise shopping 30
26. Most important reason for usually doing general merchandise shopping in the suburbs (or neighborhood) or downtown 31
27. Change in the frequency with which persons went out for evening entertainment 32
28. Most important reason for increasing or decreasing the frequency with which persons went out for evening entertainment 33
29. Places usually visited for evening entertainment 34
30. Most important reason for usually seeking evening entertainment inside or outside the city 35

Local police performance

31. Opinion about local police performance..... 36
32. Opinion about local police performance..... 37
33. Opinion about local police performance..... 38
34. Whether or not local police performance needs improvement 39
35. Most important measure for improving local police performance..... 39
36. Most important measure for improving local police performance..... 40
37. Most important measure for improving local police performance..... 41

Appendix III

I. Individual respondent data: Standard error approximations for estimated percentages 48
II. Household respondent data: Standard error approximations for estimated percentages 48

Crime and attitudes

During the 1960's, the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice observed that "What America does about crime depends ultimately upon how Americans see crime. . . . The lines along which the Nation takes specific action against crime will be those that the public believes to be the necessary ones." Recognition of the importance of societal perceptions about crime prompted the Commission to authorize several public opinion surveys on the matter.[1] In addition to measuring the degree of concern over crime, those and subsequent surveys provided information on a variety of related subjects, such as the manner in which fear of crime affects people's lives, circumstances engendering fear for personal safety, members of the population relatively more intimidated by or fearful of crime, and the effectiveness of criminal justice systems. Based on a sufficiently large sample, moreover, attitude surveys can provide a means for examining the influence of victimization experiences upon personal outlooks. Conducted periodically in the same area, attitude surveys distinguish fluctuations in the degree of public concern; conducted under the same procedures in different areas, they provide a basis for comparing attitudes in two or more localities. With the advent of the National Crime Survey (NCS) program, it became possible to conduct large-scale attitudinal surveys addressing these and other issues, thereby enabling individuals to participate in appraising the status of public safety in their communities.

Based on data from a 1974 attitudinal survey, this report analyzes the responses of Pittsburgh residents to questions covering four topical areas: crime trends, fear of crime, residential problems and lifestyles, and local police performance. Certain questions, relating to household activities, were asked of only one person per household (the "household respondent"), whereas others were administered to all persons age 16 and over ("individual respondents"), including the household respondent. Results were obtained for the total measured population and for several demographic and social subgroups.

Conceptually, the survey incorporated questions pertaining to behavior as well as opinion. Concerning behavior, for example, each respondent for a household was asked where its members shopped for food and other merchandise, where they lived before moving to the present neighborhood, and how long they had lived at that address. Additional questions asked of the household respondent were designed to elicit opinions about the neighborhood in general, about the rationale for selecting that particular community and leaving the former residence, and about factors that influenced shopping practices. None of the questions asked of the household respondent raised the subject of crime. Respondents were free to answer at will. In contrast, most of the individual attitude questions, asked of all household members age 16 and over, dealt specifically with matters relating to crime. These persons were asked for viewpoints on subjects such as crime trends in the local community and in the Nation, chances of being personally attacked or robbed, neighborhood safety during the day or at night, the impact of fear of crime on behavior, and the effectiveness of the local police. For many of these questions, response categories were predetermined and interviewers were instructed to probe for answers matching those on the questionnaire.

Although the attitude survey has provided a wealth of data, the results are opinions. For example, certain residents may have perceived crime as a growing threat or neighborhood safety as deteriorating, when, in fact, crime had declined and neighborhoods had become safer. Furthermore, individuals from the same neighborhood or with similar personal characteristics and/or experiences may have had conflicting opinions about any given issue. Nevertheless, people's opinions, beliefs, and perceptions about crime are important because they may influence behavior, bring about changes in certain routine activities, affect household security measures, or result in pressures on local authorities to improve police services.

The relationship between victimization experiences and attitudes is a recurring theme in the analytical section of this report. Information concerning such experiences was gathered with separate questionnaires, Forms NCS 3 and 4, used in administering the victimization component of the survey. Victimization survey results appeared in *Criminal Victimization Surveys in Pittsburgh* (1977), which also contains a detailed description of the survey-measured crimes, a discussion of the limitations of the central city surveys, and facsimiles of

---

[1]President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. *The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, February 1967, pp. 49–53.

Forms NCS 3 and 4. For the purpose of this report, individuals who were victims of the following crimes, whether completed or attempted, during the 12 months prior to the month of the interview were considered "victimized": rape, personal robbery, assault, and personal larceny. Similarly, members of households that experienced one or more of three types of offenses—burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft—were categorized as victims. These crimes are defined in the glossary. Persons who experienced crimes other than those measured by the program, or who were victimized by any of the relevant offenses outside of the 12-month reference period, were classified as "not victimized." Limitations inherent in the victimization survey—that may have affected the accuracy of distinguishing victims from nonvictims—resulted from the problem of victim recall (the differing ability of respondents to remember crimes) and from the phenomenon of telescoping (the tendency of some respondents to recount incidents occurring outside, usually before, the appropriate time frame). Moreover, some crimes were sustained by victims outside of their city of residence; these may have had little or no effect in the formation of attitudes about local matters.

Despite the difficulties in distinguishing precisely between victims and nonvictims, it was deemed important to explore the possibility that being a victim of crime, irrespective of the level of seriousness or the frequency of occurrence, has an impact on behavior and attitudes. Adopting a simple dichotomous victimization experience variable—victimized and not victimized—for purposes of tabulation and analysis also stemmed from the desirability of attaining the highest possible degree of statistical reliability, even at the cost of using these broad categories. Ideally, the victim category should have distinguished the type or seriousness of crimes, the recency of the events, and/or the number of offenses sustained.[2] Such a procedure seemingly would have yielded more refined measures of the effects of crime upon attitudes. By reducing the number of sample cases on which estimates were based, however, such a subcategorization of victims would have weakened the statistical validity of comparisons between the victims and nonvictims.

[2]Survey results presented in this report contain attitudinal data furnished by the victims of "series victimizations" (see glossary).

Summary

Although persuaded that their own chances of becoming a victim of crime had increased during the past few years, the residents of Pittsburgh believed that others ran a greater risk than they did and that other neighborhoods were less safe than their own. They were far less likely to think that neighborhood crime had risen than they were to believe that crime had increased nationally, and fewer than 1 in 10 was of the opinion that their own neighborhood was less safe than others. Roughly four of every five felt that people in general had limited their activities because of a fear of crime, but by a margin of about 3 to 2 they denied that they had done so. A majority felt very safe when out alone in their neighborhood during the day, and most felt at least reasonably safe under these circumstances at night. Although more apprehension was shown about movement in the metropolitan area at night than during the day, most residents of the city had not been deterred from entering those areas to which they needed or desired to go either during the day or at night. Furthermore, crime or the fear of crime was not a major factor in determining where the city's inhabitants chose to live, shop, or spend their evenings out. Only about 1 in 10 was dissatisfied with the performance of the local police, although most admitted the need for improvement, especially in the deployment of officers in certain places or at certain times.

In general, crime or the fear of crime had had a greater effect on the opinions of women than men, the elderly than the young, and the victims of crime than the nonvictims. Women, the elderly, and the victimized tended to be somewhat more apprehensive about crime and more cautious in their reaction to it, but the differences were not always great. Moreover, there were notable exceptions. For example, the elderly were less apprehensive than most younger persons about moving around the metropolitan area at night, the victimized felt no more unsafe than the nonvictimized when out alone in their own neighborhood at night or during the day, and young women generally were no more fearful than elderly men.

White residents of Pittsburgh were less likely than their black counterparts to have limited their activities because of crime or to feel unsafe when out alone in their own neighborhood during the day or at night. They also were more inclined to rate the performance of the local police favorably. Paradoxically, however, whites were more likely than blacks to believe their chances of being victimized had gone up.

Chart A. Summary findings about crime trends

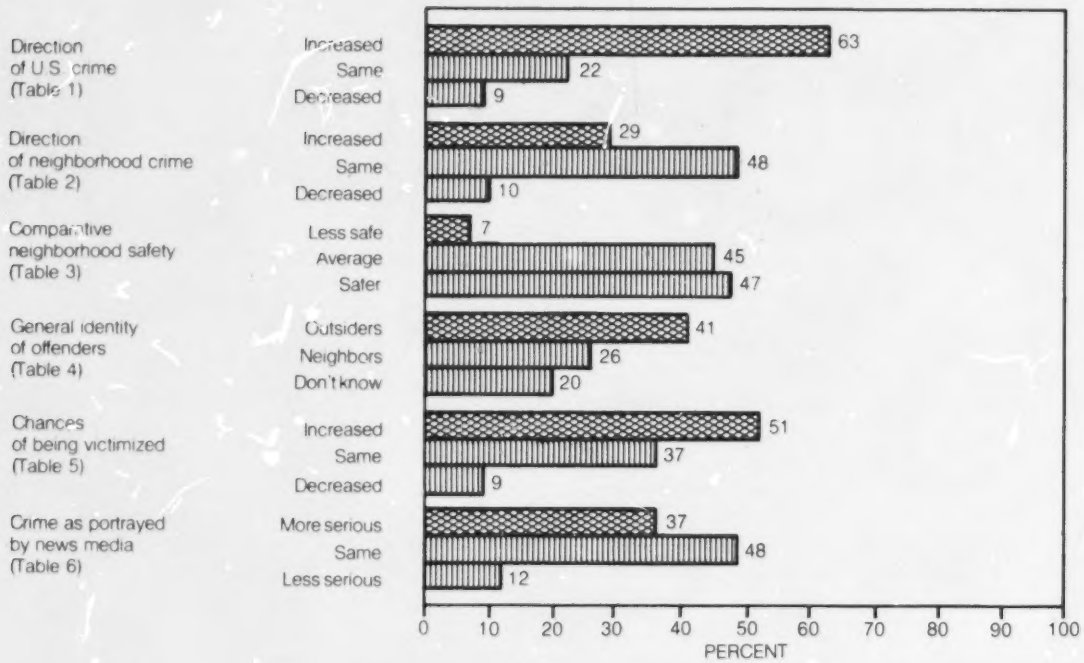


Chart B. Summary findings about fear of crime

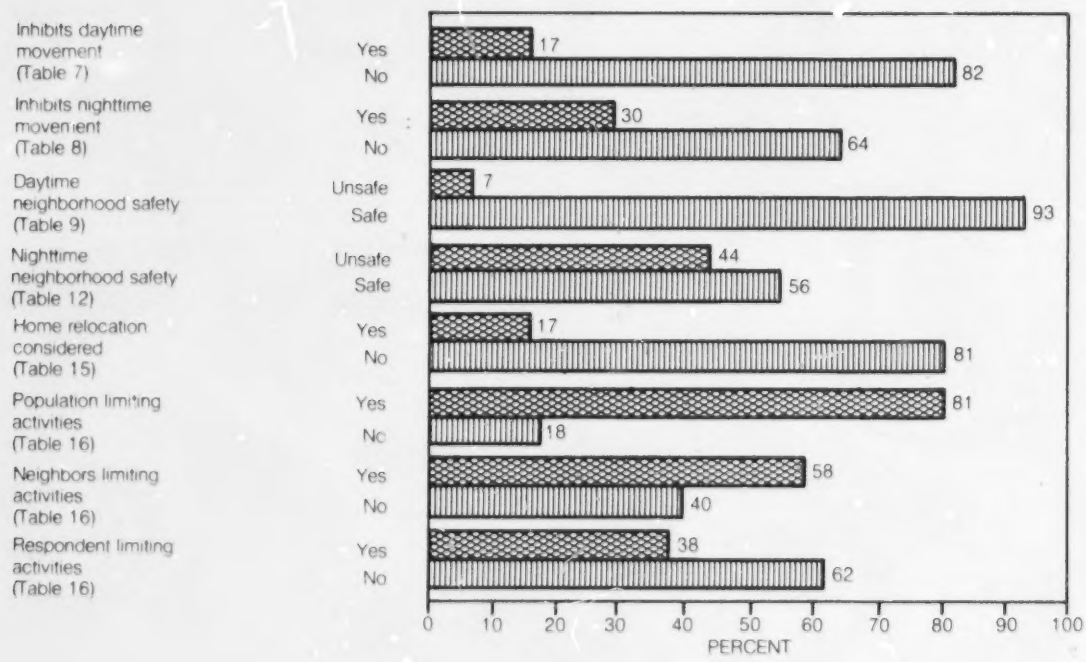


Chart C. Summary findings about residential problems

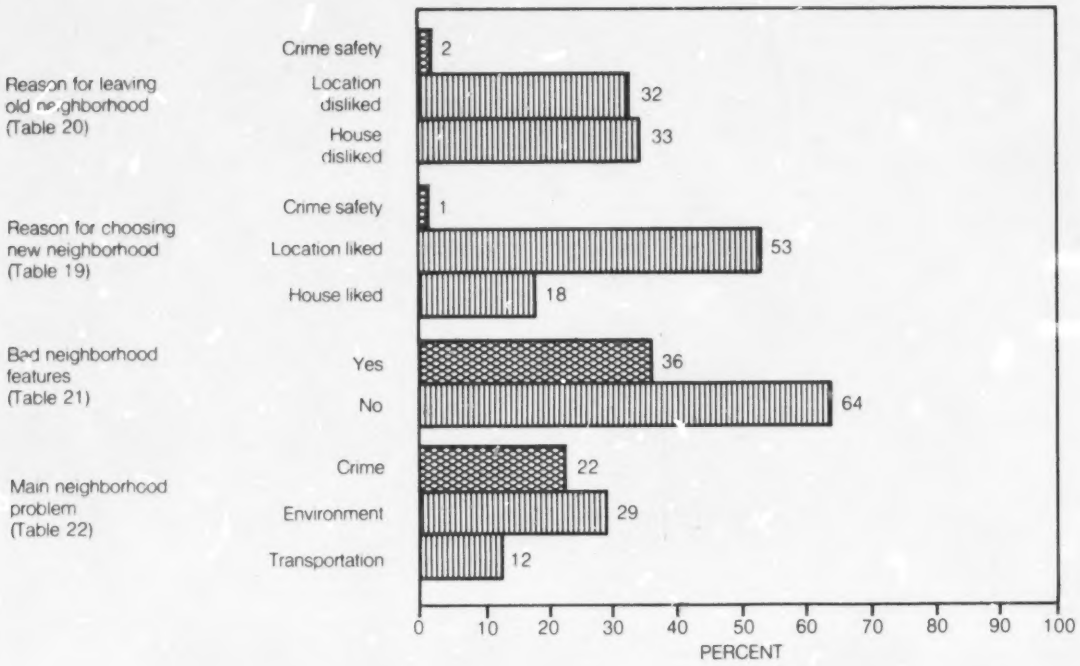
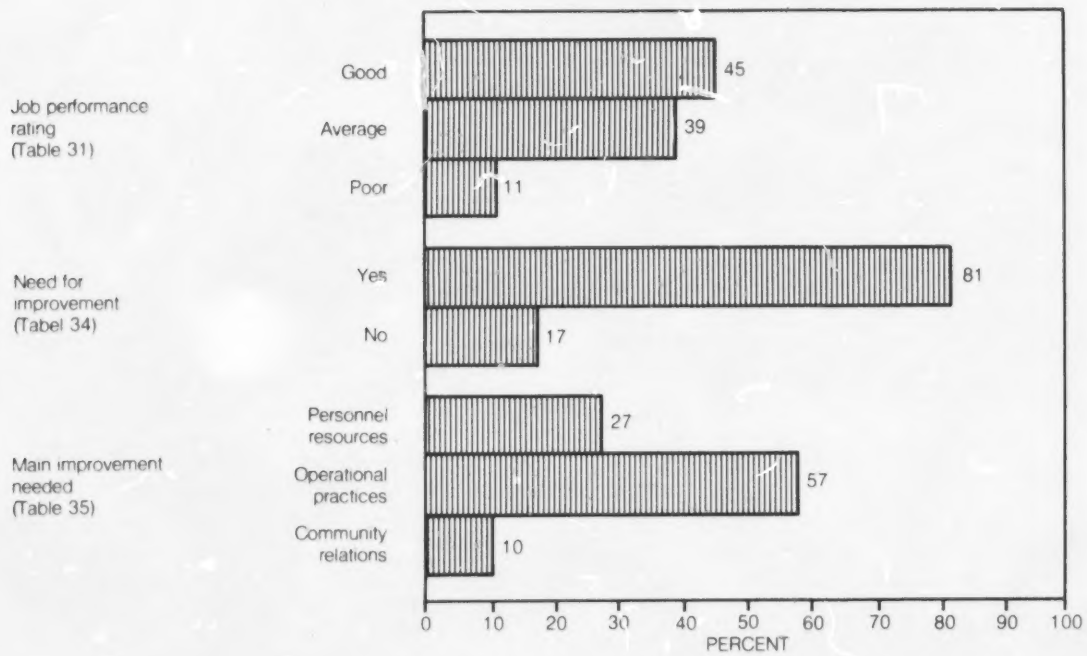


Chart D. Summary findings about police performance



Crime trends

This section of the report deals with the perceptions of Pittsburgh residents with respect to national and community crime trends, personal safety, and the accuracy with which newspapers and television were thought to be reporting the crime problem. The findings were drawn from Data Tables 1 through 6, found in Appendix I. The relevant questions, appearing in the facsimile of the survey instrument (Appendix II), are 9a, 9c, 10a, 12, 15a, and 15b; each question was asked of persons age 16 and over.

U.S. crime trends

Roughly three of every five residents of Pittsburgh, irrespective of age, race, sex, or victimization experience, felt that crime was on the increase in the Nation. Overall, 63 percent believed that the volume of crime in the United States was greater than it had been 1 or 2 years earlier, 22 percent thought it was about the same, and 9 percent held the belief that it had declined. The remaining 6 percent had no opinion on the matter. Women in general were somewhat more likely than men to feel that crime was on the rise, but the difference was not large. Nor was there any suggestion that those who had been the victims of crime held substantially different views on the subject than those who had not been victimized.

Neighborhood crime trends

Fewer than half as many persons who thought that crime had increased nationally held the opinion that crime was on the rise in their own neighborhoods. In fact, 48 percent judged crime levels in their neighborhoods to be about the same as they had been 1 or 2 years earlier, 10 percent felt that crime had declined, and 12 percent either had not lived in the neighborhood long enough to form an opinion or had no view on the subject. Persons age 35 and over were a bit more likely than younger persons to see crime as rising, but there was little difference of opinion on this point between males and females or between blacks and whites. Black residents of the city, however, were somewhat more persuaded than whites that crime in their neighborhood had declined. The greatest disparity in attitudes toward neighborhood crime trends was between those who had been the victims of crime and those who had not. Whereas 26 percent of the latter felt that crime had increased in their own neighborhood, 38 percent of the former subscribed to this view, suggesting that victimization experience influenced opinions about crime in the local setting. As noted earlier, however, such experience had little impact on opinions about national crime trends.

Although some 3 of every 10 residents of Pittsburgh felt that crime had increased in their own neighborhood, fewer than 1 in 10 were of the opinion that their neighborhood was more or much more dangerous than others in the metropolitan area. In assessing neighborhood safety, the vast majority regarded their neighborhood as either average (45 percent) or less or much less dangerous than others (47 percent). White residents, however, were more likely than blacks to consider their neighborhoods less or much less dangerous than others (50 vs. 35 percent). A large majority of both the victimized and the nonvictimized viewed their neighborhood as no worse and perhaps better than others in terms of safety, but those who had been the victims of crime were somewhat more inclined than those who had not to describe their neighborhood as more dangerous.

Who are the offenders?

Roughly two of every five Pittsburgh residents believed that outsiders were responsible for most of the crime in their neighborhood, compared with about one in four who viewed neighborhood residents as the principal culprits, and 8 percent who assigned the blame equally between the two. Of the remainder, 20 percent did not know who was chiefly responsible, and 4 percent did not respond because they denied the existence of crime in their own neighborhood. Outsiders were blamed more than neighborhood residents by both victims and nonvictims alike, but victims were more likely than nonvictims to have mentioned neighborhood residents as the offenders and less likely to have had no opinion on the matter. Younger persons, i.e., those under age 25, shown by the Pittsburgh victimization survey to have experienced violent crime at a rate higher than their elders, also were more apt than older residents to blame neighborhood inhabitants for the crime in their areas. Thus, 37 percent of those in the 16–24 age group, compared with 17 percent of those age 50 and over, held the opinion that local residents were responsible. Blacks tended to blame outsiders less often than did whites; they also were more likely than whites to consider both neighborhood people and outsiders equally responsible.

Chances of personal victimization

Approximately 51 percent of the residents of Pittsburgh sensed that their own chances of being attacked or robbed had increased during the past few years, an opinion somewhat at odds with their views on crime and safety in their own neighborhoods. By contrast, only 9 percent believed that the probability of their being victimized had gone down, 37 percent concluded that it was about the same, and 3 percent had no opinion on the subject. Even though 46 percent of all black residents judged their chances of being victimized as greater than before, blacks were somewhat less pessimistic than whites on this score. Men also were less pessimistic than women. Whereas relatively more women than men (57 vs. 43 percent) believed that they were more vulnerable to victimization than before, more men than women held the opinion that their chances had remained the same or declined. Persons who had been victimized were slightly more pessimistic about their chances than those who had not. Persons age 16–19 were the most optimistic of all age groups, even though some 39 percent of them felt that the probability of their being victimized had increased.

Crime and the media

About one of every eight residents of Pittsburgh thought that the news media overplayed the seriousness of crime, whereas some 37 percent felt that crime was more serious than described by newspapers and television. An additional 48 percent believed that the media's coverage of crime was in proportion to its seriousness; 4 percent had no opinion. By and large, response differences among the various population groups examined were insubstantial.

Fear of crime

Among other things, results covered thus far have shown that many residents of Pittsburgh believed crime had increased over theyears leading up to the survey, and, in addition, felt their own chances of being attacked or robbed had risen. Whether or not they feared for their personal safety is a matter treated in this section of the report. Also examined is the impact of fear of crime on activity patterns and on considerations regarding changes of residence. Survey questions 11a, 11b, 11c, 12a, 13b, 16a, 16b, and 16c—all asked of persons age 16 and over—and Data Tables 7 through 18 are referenced here.

Crime as a deterrent to mobility

Despite feeling that their chances of being attacked or robbed had increased, the residents of Pittsburgh had not been deterred by fear of crime from moving about the metropolitan area as the occasion warranted. When asked if they were afraid because of crime to enter some parts of the area where they needed or desired to go, relatively few answered affirmatively. In fact, 82 percent expressed no fear of such movement during the day and, although more apprehension was shown about nighttime travel, a substantial number of persons (64 percent) was not afraid to enter these areas after dark. The corresponding affirmative answers were 17 percent and 30 percent. Women were somewhat more fearful than men, and crime victims more so than nonvictims, about entering some parts of the metropolitan area at night, but attitudes toward daytime travel did not vary much by sex or by victimization experience. Whites were a bit more apprehensive than blacks about both daytime and nighttime movement, although again the differences in opinion were not great. The very young (16–19) and the elderly (65 and over) were among the age groups least likely to have expressed fear of entering some parts of the metropolitan area at night.[3]

[3]It should be noted that the source questions for data covered in this section (Questions 13a and 13b) referred to places in the metropolitan area where the respondent *needed* or *desired* to enter. Thus, it is reasonable to assume that high risk places, those most highly feared, were excluded from consideration by many respondents. Had the questions applied unconditionally to all sectors of the area, the pattern of responses no doubt would have been different.

Neighborhood safety

The overwhelming majority of Pittsburgh's residents (93 percent) felt very or reasonably safe when out alone in their neighborhoods during the day. A much smaller majority (56 percent) also felt at least reasonably safe under these circumstances at night. As these figures imply, roughly six times as many persons were apprehensive about being out alone at night as during the day. Attitudes about neighborhood safety also varied according to the respondent's age, sex, or race, but they were little affected by prior victimization experience.

In general, the older the respondents, the more likely they were to be concerned about being out alone in the neighborhood either during the day or at night. This held true for both men and women and for both blacks and whites. Among the elderly, 13 percent felt somewhat or very unsafe when out alone during the day, and the proportion rose to 64 percent at night. In contrast, only some 4 percent of those under age 35 had qualms about their safety during the day; about one-third were uneasy about being out alone at night. The degree of apprehension about being out alone in the neighborhood at night also varied by age: a large majority of the elderly admitting to unease reported that they felt very unsafe, whereas most of those under age 35 felt no more than somewhat unsafe.

Irrespective of age, women were more apt than men to be anxious when out alone in their neighborhoods at night. Whereas 23 percent of the males felt somewhat or very unsafe, the proportion for females was 60 percent; among women age 65 and over, a clear majority felt very unsafe. In general, women also were more likely than men to be apprehensive about being out alone during the day. For women under age 35, however, this fear was no more pronounced than that among men age 65 and over.

In relative terms, fewer blacks than whites felt very or reasonably safe when out alone in their neighborhoods at night. There was little difference between the races with respect to daytime safety, although fewer blacks than whites felt very safe. Within both the black and white communities, age and sex conditioned opinions on neighborhood safety in a manner similar to that for the population as a whole.

The greater unease felt by the elderly than the young and by women than men reflected factors other than the actual experience of these groups with personal crimes of violence or theft. Victimization

rates for 1974 showed that the elderly residents of the city were victimized at only some one-sixth the rate for persons under age 35. Women had a rate about half that of men for personal crimes of violence and approximately 15 percent lower for personal crimes of theft. Only within the black community did there appear to be a correspondence between the rate of victimization and opinions about personal safety when out alone in the neighborhood either during the day or at night.

Crime as a cause for moving away

Although voicing a substantial level of concern about personal safety when out alone in their neighborhoods, particularly at night, most residents of Pittsburgh were not disturbed to the point of thinking seriously about moving. Some 44 percent of the city's inhabitants felt somewhat or very unsafe when out alone in their neighborhoods either during the day or at night, but fewer than one in five of these persons had seriously considered moving elsewhere. Among all residents, including those who did not regard their neighborhoods as unsafe, only 8 percent had given serious thought to moving.[4] Blacks who believed their neighborhoods to be unsafe were more likely than their white counterparts to have thought seriously about moving. Victimized residents who regarded their neighborhoods as unsafe were the most likely of all to have given serious thought to moving, in relative terms outnumbering their nonvictimized counterparts by about two to one in this respect. Even so, 71 percent of these victimized persons did not consider their neighborhoods dangerous enough to warrant moving.

Crime as a cause for activity modification

When asked whether people had limited or changed their activities during the past few years because of a fear of crime, roughly four of every five residents of Pittsburgh believed that such had been the case for people in general. However, fewer than three of every five were convinced that this was true of people in their own neighborhoods, and fewer than two of every five admitted that they had modified their own activities because of crime. These findings paralleled those about crime trends nationally and in the neighborhood and provided further evidence that city residents were persuaded that the impact of crime was more serious for others than for themselves.

Women were more likely than men and blacks more likely than whites to have reported that they had limited or changed their activities because of a fear of crime. In addition, relatively more blacks than whites were convinced that persons in their own neighborhoods had altered their activities. Not only were persons age 35 and over more likely than those younger to have admitted a change in their activities, but they also were more inclined to feel that persons in their neighborhoods and persons in general also had done so. Young, white males were the least apt to have indicated a change in personal activities, and black females age 35 and over were the most likely to have so reported.

---

[4]As shown in Data Table 15, males appeared to be slightly more likely than females to say they had thought about moving. The observation is somewhat misleading, however, because the source question was asked only of persons who said they felt unsafe during daytime and/or nighttime. Totaling 44 percent of the relevant population, individuals who were asked the question included 23 percent of all males, contrasted with 60 percent of all females. Thus, 8 percent of the total population age 16 and over—including 5 percent of males and 9 percent of females—said they had seriously considered moving.

Residential problems and lifestyles

The initial attitude survey questions were designed to gather information about certain specific behavioral practices of Pittsburgh householders and to explore perceptions about a wide range of community problems, one of which was crime. As indicated in the section entitled "Crime and Attitudes," certain questions were asked of only one member of each household, known as the household respondent. Information gathered from such persons is treated in this section of the report and found in Data Tables 19 through 26; the pertinent data were based on survey questions 2a through 7b. In addition, the responses to questions 8a through 8f, relating to certain aspects of personal lifestyle, also are examined in this section; the relevant questions were asked of all household members age 16 and over, including the household respondent, and the results are displayed in Data Tables 27 through 30. As can be seen from the questionnaire, and unlike the procedure used in developing the information discussed in the two preceding sections of this report, the questions that served as a basis for the topics covered here did not reveal to respondents that the development of data on crime was the main purpose of the survey.

Neighborhood problems and selecting a home

Although 8 percent of the household respondents in Pittsburgh cited crime as the most important problem in their neighborhood, safety from crime had not been a major determinant in selecting that neighborhood as a place of residence. Nor had fear of crime loomed large as a reason for moving away from their former neighborhood.

About 44 percent of the city's householders had moved at some time during the 5 years preceding the survey. Among this group, only 1 percent specified safety from crime as the major reason for selecting their new place of residence. In contrast, 40 percent cited location, and another 12 percent mentioned neighborhood characteristics; 15 percent indicated that the neighborhood was the only place where housing could be found. Blacks were about three times as likely as whites to have specified lack of choice, and they were less apt to have chosen a neighborhood on the basis of its location.

Only a handful of the householders who had moved during the 5 years preceding the survey mentioned crime as the most important reason for moving from their former neighborhood. Much more commonly cited were location, the need for larger or smaller accommodations, the desire for better housing, etc.

Among all household respondents in the city, roughly two-thirds had no complaint about their neighborhood, while the rest advanced one or more reasons for dissatisfaction. Although few differences were noted by income level, victims of crime were more likely than nonvictims (47 vs. 32 percent) to have expressed dislike about certain neighborhood conditions, and relatively more blacks than whites (45 vs. 34 percent) had reservations on this point. The most serious problem, cited by 29 percent of the respondents who felt their neighborhood had undesirable features, was environmental in nature—concerning trash, noise, overcrowding, etc. Crime was the principal grievance of 22 percent; problems with neighbors were mentioned by 17 percent. Among those naming crime as the most serious neighborhood problem, only minor response variations emerged between blacks and whites. Members of families with annual incomes of less than $3,000 were, however, more likely than more affluent residents to be troubled by crime. Victims of crime also were somewhat more concerned than nonvictims about crime in their neighborhoods.

Food and merchandise shopping practices

The Pittsburgh survey showed that city residents had not been deterred by crime from shopping wherever they wished. About one-fourth of the household respondents indicated that their major food shopping took place away from their neighborhood, compared with three-fourths who patronized nearby markets. Fear of crime, however, was rarely advanced as a reason for not shopping in neighborhood food stores. Instead, the unavailability or inadequacy of neighborhood stores or the high prices charged therein were the main reasons given for shopping outside the neighborhood. In relative terms, blacks were more predisposed than whites to do their marketing outside the neighborhood, but their reasons for so doing were largely the same as those of the population at large and were not basically shaped by fear of crime. Fear of crime

played virtually no role in determining whether respondents shopped for clothing and general merchandise in downtown or suburban stores. Those who chose suburban locations most often cited convenience as their reason for so doing, while those who did their shopping in the downtown district listed better selection, more stores, greater convenience, and better transportation as their rationale. Blacks were more likely than whites to do their general shopping downtown, but the reasons had little to do with fear of crime. Although victims of crime tended to prefer suburban over downtown stores and nonvictims the reverse, fear of crime again was a negligible factor in the choice. Fewer than 1 of every 100 victims who indicated a preference for suburban shopping cited fear of crime in the downtown area as a motivating reason for that preference.

Entertainment practices

The survey showed that only some 3 of every 100 residents of Pittsburgh had limited their entertainment pursuits because of a fear of crime. About one-third of the city's inhabitants indicated that they were going out in the evening for entertainment, such as to restaurants or theaters, less often than they had 1 or 2 years earlier, and 1 of every 10 of those who had curtailed their activities attributed this cutback to a fear of crime. However, about half of the respondents indicated no change in the frequency of their evenings out, and some 17 percent reported they were going out more often. Even among those who had curtailed their activities, such factors as finances, family responsibilities, jobs, school, and health were as important or more important than crime in accounting for the curtailment of evenings out on the town.

Fear of crime had more impact on the entertainment pursuits of persons age 50 and over than on younger persons. But, even among those older persons, a majority had not curtailed their activities; of those who had, finances (for the 50–64 group) and age and health (for those 65 and over) were more important deterrents to going out than crime.

Crime also had little influence on where city residents customarily spent their evenings out. Roughly three-fourths of the respondents reported that they usually patronized restaurants and theaters in the city, some 16 percent stated they normally went outside the city, and the remainder answered that they divided their patronage between city and suburban establishments. Fewer than 1 percent of those who sought their entertainment in the city and only 3 percent of those who habitually left the city on their evenings out mentioned fear of crime in the other locale as a reason for so doing. Much more commonly cited reasons among those going outside the city were convenience, better parking, and better facilities.

Local police performance

Following the series of questions concerning neighborhood safety and crime as a deterrent to personal mobility, individuals age 16 and over were asked to assess the overall performance of the local police and to suggest ways, if any, in which police effectiveness might be improved. Data Tables 31 through 37, derived from survey questions 14a and 14b, contain the results on which this discussion is based.

Are they doing a good, average, or poor job?

Overwhelmingly, the residents of Pittsburgh endorsed the performance of their local police, 45 percent describing that performance as "good," and another 39 percent rating it "average." By contrast, 11 percent assessed the performance as "poor." The remaining 4 percent had no opinion on the matter. Confidence in the performance of the police was shown to increase with each successive age group to the point where, relatively speaking, about twice as many persons age 65 and over as those in the 16–19 age group felt that the police were doing a "good" job. Whites and persons who had not been the victims of crime were more positive in their assessments than blacks and crime victims, even though a majority of blacks and of crime victims gave the police marks of "good" or "average." In fact, a majority of each sociodemographic group under study rated police performance as average or better. Black females in the 20–34 age groups and black males age 25–34 were the most likely to have described that performance as "poor"; white males and females age 35 and over were among the least likely.

Despite their endorsement of the performance of the local police, the residents of Pittsburgh, by a ratio greater than 4 to 1, were of the opinion that improvement of that performance was still needed. In general, blacks, the young, and the victimized were somewhat more persuaded than whites, the elderly, and the nonvictimized of the necessity for improvement, although the differences were not great.

How can the police improve?

Regardless of sex, race, age, or victimization experience, most Pittsburgh residents who believed that improvement in the local police was warranted mentioned operational practices as the area in which betterment was most needed.[5] Altogether, 57 percent of the city's residents cited this area, 27 percent named the area of personnel resources, 10 percent mentioned the area of community relations, and the remainder listed other, miscellaneous areas. Blacks were more inclined than whites to give priority to community relations over personnel resources, and this also held true when the opinions of those under age 35 were compared with those age 35 and over. Generally speaking, attitudes about areas of police improvement did not vary much by the sex or victimization experience of the respondent.

The need for assigning more personnel of a particular type to certain areas or at certain times, a measure within the area of operational practices, was more commonly cited than any other specific measure, again irrespective of sex, race, age, or victimization experience. The second most frequently expressed specific need was for a larger police force. Among blacks and among persons under age 35, however, an expansion in the force was not considered substantially more important than the need for greater courtesy on the part of the police and for improved community relations.

---

[5]For most of this discussion, the eight specific response items covered in Question 14b were combined into three categories, as follows: *community relations*: (1) "Be more courteous, improve attitude, community relations" and (2) "Don't discriminate." *Operational practices*: (1) "Concentrate on more important duties, serious crime, etc."; (2) "Be more prompt, responsive, alert"; (3) "Need more traffic control"; and (4) "Need more policemen of particular type (foot, car) in certain areas or at certain times." And, *personnel resources*: (1) "Hire more policemen" and (2) "Improve training, raise qualifications or pay, recruitment policies."

Appendix I

Survey data tables

The 37 statistical data tables in this appendix present the results of the Pittsburgh attitudinal survey conducted early in 1974. They are organized topically, generally paralleling the report's analytical discussion. For each subject, the data tables consist of cross-tabulations of personal (or household) characteristics and the relevant response categories. For a given population group, each table displays the percent distribution of answers to a question.

All statistical data generated by the survey are estimates that vary in their degree of reliability and are subject to variances, or errors, associated with the fact that they were derived from a sample survey rather than a complete enumeration. Constraints on interpretation and other uses of the data, as well as guidelines for determining their reliability, are set forth in Appendix III. As a general rule, however, estimates based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases have been considered unreliable. Such estimates, qualified by footnotes to the data tables, were not used for analytical purposes in this report.

Each data table parenthetically displays the size of the group for which a distribution of responses was calculated. As with the percentages, these base figures are estimates. On tables showing the answers of individual respondents (Tables 1–18 and 27–37), the figures reflect an adjustment based on an independent post-Census estimate of the city's resident population. For data from household respondents (Table 19–26), the bases were generated solely by the survey itself.

A note beneath each data table identifies the question that served as source of the data. As an expedient in preparing tables, certain response categories were reworded and/or abbreviated. The questionnaire facsimile (Appendix II) should be consulted for the exact wording of both the questions and the response categories. For questionnaire items that carried the instruction "Mark all that apply," thereby enabling a respondent to furnish more than a single answer, the data tables reflect only the answer designated by the respondent as being the most important one rather than all answers given.

The first six data tables were used in preparing the "Crime Trends" section of the report. Tables 7–18 relate to the topic "Fear of Crime"; Tables 19–30 cover "Residential Problems and Lifestyles"; and the last seven tables display information concerning "Local Police Performance."

Table 1. Direction of crime trends in the United States

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Increased	Same	Decreased	Don't know	Not available
All persons (358,700)	100.0	63.2	21.3	8.7	6.0	0.3
Sex						
Male (158,600)	100.0	60.0	23.5	10.7	5.4	0.3
Female (200,100)	100.0	65.6	20.5	7.1	6.5	0.2
Race						
White (288,400)	100.0	63.0	22.0	8.8	5.9	0.3
Black (68,300)	100.0	63.6	21.4	8.6	6.1	[1]0.3
Other (1,900)	100.0	67.0	[1]13.9	[1]5.8	[1]13.3	[1]0.0
Age						
16-19 (38,200)	100.0	59.1	25.8	9.0	5.7	[1]0.5
20-24 (47,100)	100.0	61.8	26.3	8.0	3.6	[1]0.2
25-34 (53,600)	100.0	64.1	21.9	8.7	4.9	[1]0.3
35-49 (67,800)	100.0	64.6	22.0	8.6	4.5	[1]0.3
50-64 (88,800)	100.0	64.4	19.6	10.0	5.8	[1]0.1
65 and over (63,200)	100.0	62.5	19.0	7.4	10.7	[1]0.4
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (254,900)	100.0	62.5	21.8	8.9	6.5	0.3
Victimized (103,800)	100.0	64.8	21.9	8.3	4.8	[1]0.2

NOTE: Data based on question 10a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 2. Direction of crime trends in the neighborhood

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Increased	Same	Decreased	Haven't lived here that long	Don't know	Not available
All persons (358,700)	100.0	29.2	48.1	10.4	3.8	8.4	0.2
Sex							
Male (158,600)	100.0	27.9	49.5	11.2	3.8	7.3	0.3
Female (200,100)	100.0	30.2	46.9	9.7	3.7	9.3	0.2
Race							
White (288,400)	100.0	29.4	49.0	8.9	3.7	8.7	0.2
Black (68,300)	100.0	28.4	44.3	16.7	3.6	6.9	[1]0.1
Other (1,900)	100.0	25.2	42.0	[1]3.7	19.3	[1]9.8	[1]0.0
Age							
16-19 (38,200)	100.0	27.9	51.2	11.7	4.0	4.8	[1]0.3
20-24 (47,200)	100.0	25.9	46.4	10.0	8.9	8.4	[1]0.4
25-34 (53,600)	100.0	26.9	50.3	7.2	8.3	7.0	[1]0.4
35-49 (67,800)	100.0	32.2	47.5	10.5	2.5	7.2	[1]0.1
50-64 (88,800)	100.0	29.5	47.9	11.8	1.5	9.2	[1]0.1
65 and over (63,200)	100.0	30.6	46.3	10.5	0.6	11.8	[1]0.2
Victimization experience							
Not victimized (254,900)	100.0	25.5	50.5	10.7	3.5	9.5	0.2
Victimized (103,800)	100.0	38.2	42.0	9.7	4.3	5.5	[1]0.2

NOTE: Data based on question 9a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 3. Comparison of neighborhood crime with other metropolitan area neighborhoods

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Much more dangerous	More dangerous	About average	Less dangerous	Much less dangerous	Not available
All persons (358,700)	100.0	1.1	6.2	44.7	37.6	9.6	0.8
Sex							
Male (158,600)	100.0	0.8	6.3	41.3	39.7	11.3	0.7
Female (200,100)	100.0	1.4	6.1	47.4	36.0	8.3	0.8
Race							
White (288,400)	100.0	0.9	6.2	42.0	39.7	10.5	0.8
Black (68,300)	100.0	2.2	6.4	56.0	29.0	5.4	0.9
Other (1,900)	100.0	[1]2.3	[1]1.9	44.8	37.1	[1]13.9	[1]0.0
Age							
16-19 (38,200)	100.0	0.8	8.8	44.3	36.4	9.4	[1]0.4
20-24 (47,100)	100.0	1.1	9.7	45.5	34.6	8.3	0.7
25-34 (53,600)	100.0	1.0	7.1	40.2	39.5	11.6	0.6
35-49 (67,800)	100.0	1.3	5.1	46.4	37.5	8.7	1.0
50-64 (88,800)	100.0	1.1	4.6	44.3	38.7	10.5	0.8
65 and over (63,200)	100.0	1.4	4.7	46.6	37.6	8.6	1.0
Victimization experience							
Not victimized (254,900)	100.0	0.8	4.9	44.4	38.7	10.4	0.8
Victimized (103,800)	100.0	1.8	9.4	45.4	35.0	7.7	0.7

NOTE: Data based on question 12. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 4. Place of residence of persons committing neighborhood crimes

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	No neighborhood crime	People living here	Outsiders	Equally by both	Don't know	Not available
All persons (358,700)	100.0	4.4	25.9	41.3	7.7	20.0	0.7
Sex							
Male (158,600)	100.0	4.1	26.8	41.7	8.6	17.9	0.8
Female (200,100)	100.0	4.7	25.1	41.0	6.9	21.7	0.7
Race							
White (288,400)	100.0	5.0	25.2	42.6	6.4	20.1	0.8
Black (68,300)	100.0	1.9	29.0	36.1	13.0	19.5	0.5
Other (1,900)	100.0	[1]7.7	[1]7.9	37.3	[1]12.8	34.3	[1]0.0
Age							
16-19 (38,200)	100.0	2.4	38.5	40.7	8.9	8.9	[1]0.7
20-24 (47,100)	100.0	3.0	36.3	36.0	6.3	17.8	0.6
25-34 (53,600)	100.0	2.4	30.8	38.1	8.1	19.5	1.1
35-49 (67,800)	100.0	3.8	27.1	40.7	9.3	18.5	0.6
50-64 (88,800)	100.0	6.4	19.8	43.9	7.9	21.3	0.7
65 and over (63,200)	100.0	6.3	13.4	45.4	5.5	28.7	0.6
Victimization experience							
Not victimized (254,900)	100.0	5.5	22.7	42.1	7.1	21.8	0.8
Victimized (103,800)	100.0	1.9	33.5	39.4	9.0	15.7	0.5

NOTE: Data based on question 9c. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 5. Change in the chances of being attacked or robbed

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Going up	Same	Going down	No opinion	Not available
All persons (358,700)	100.0	50.8	37.0	9.0	3.0	0.2
Sex						
Male (158,600)	100.0	43.2	42.1	11.8	2.7	0.2
Female (200.100)	100.0	56.9	32.9	6.8	3.3	0.2
Race						
White (288,400)	100.0	52.0	36.7	8.1	3.0	0.2
Black (68,300)	100.0	46.2	37.7	12.8	3.2	[1]0.2
Other (1,900)	100.0	35.2	49.3	[1]9.8	[1]5.8	[1]0.0
Age						
16-19 (38,200)	100.0	38.6	44.3	15.9	1.1	[1]0.1
20-24 (47.100)	100.0	49.9	38.6	9.3	1.9	[1]0.3
25-34 (53,600)	100.0	53.4	37.2	7.9	1.2	[1]0.2
35-49 (67,800)	100.0	55.2	36.0	6.9	1.7	[1]0.2
50-64 (88,800)	100.0	53.6	34.8	8.7	2.7	[1]0.1
65 and over (63,200)	100.0	48.0	35.3	8.2	8.4	[1]0.2
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (254,900)	100.0	48.7	38.2	9.3	3.6	0.2
Victimized (103,800)	100.0	55.9	34.1	8.4	1.5	[1]0.2

NOTE: Data based on question 15a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 6. Seriousness of crime problem relative to what newspapers and television report

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Less serious	Same	More serious	No opinion	Not available
All persons (358,700)	100.0	11.8	47.6	36.7	3.5	0.4
Sex						
Male (158,600)	100.0	14.3	46.2	35.8	3.3	0.5
Female (200,100)	100.0	9.8	48.8	37.4	3.6	0.4
Race						
White (288,400)	100.0	12.3	47.4	36.6	3.4	0.4
Black (68,300)	100.0	9.6	48.6	37.5	3.8	0.6
Other (1,900)	100.0	[1]6.0	51.7	32.4	[1]10.0	[1]0.0
Age						
16-19 (38,200)	100.0	15.3	51.4	31.4	1.7	[1]0.2
20-24 (47,100)	100.0	12.9	50.5	34.7	1.2	0.6
25-34 (53,600)	100.0	12.9	47.2	37.2	2.4	[1]0.4
35-49 (67,800)	100.0	11.1	46.3	39.6	2.6	[1]0.4
50-64 (88,800)	100.0	11.3	46.6	38.5	3.2	0.4
65 and over (63,200)	100.0	9.1	46.3	35.4	8.5	0.6
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (254,900)	100.0	11.9	48.6	34.8	4.2	0.5
Victimized (103,800)	100.0	11.4	45.3	41.3	1.7	0.3

NOTE: Data based on question 15b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 7. Fear of going to parts of the metropolitan area during the day

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All persons (358,700)	100.0	17.0	81.8	1.2
Sex				
Male (158,600)	100.0	15.7	83.3	1.0
Female (200,100)	100.0	17.9	80.6	1.5
Race				
White (288,400)	100.0	17.8	80.9	1.3
Black (68,300)	100.0	13.1	85.8	1.1
Other (1,900)	100.0	21.9	76.2	[1]1.9
Age				
16-19 (38,200)	100.0	10.7	88.1	1.3
20-24 (47,100)	100.0	12.2	86.9	1.0
25-34 (53,600)	100.0	17.4	81.8	0.8
35-49 (67,800)	100.0	21.8	77.0	1.2
50-64 (88,800)	100.0	19.5	79.3	1.3
65 and over (63,200)	100.0	15.2	83.0	1.8
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (254,900)	100.0	16.1	82.7	1.2
Victimized (103,800)	100.0	19.0	79.6	[1]1.3

NOTE: Data based on question 13a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 8. Fear of going to parts of the metropolitan area at night

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All persons (358,700)	100.0	29.9	64.3	5.9
Sex				
Male (158,600)	100.0	26.5	69.7	3.8
Female (200,100)	100.0	32.6	60.0	7.5
Race				
White (288,400)	100.0	31.0	63.1	5.9
Black (68,300)	100.0	25.2	69.2	5.6
Other (1,900)	100.0	29.7	62.4	[1]7.9
Age				
16-19 (38,200)	100.0	26.9	67.9	5.1
20-24 (47,100)	100.0	31.3	63.6	5.1
25-34 (53,600)	100.0	33.4	62.9	3.6
35-49 (67,800)	100.0	32.7	61.9	5.4
50-64 (88,800)	100.0	32.0	61.6	6.4
65 and over (63,200)	100.0	21.6	69.9	8.5
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (254,900)	100.0	27.9	65.9	6.2
Victimized (103,800)	100.0	34.8	60.2	5.0

NOTE: Data based on question 13b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 9. Neighborhood safety when out alone during the day

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Not available
All persons (358,700)	100.0	57.1	35.8	4.9	1.9	0.3
Sex						
Male (158,600)	100.0	69.8	26.9	2.1	0.9	0.4
Female (200,100)	100.0	47.0	42.9	7.1	2.7	0.3
Race						
White (288,400)	100.0	59.4	34.3	4.4	1.7	0.3
Black (68,300)	100.0	47.3	42.5	7.0	2.7	0.5
Other (1,900)	100.0	63.8	27.7	[1]6.0	[1]2.5	[1]0.0
Age						
16-19 (38,200)	100.0	67.4	29.2	2.3	[1]0.6	[1]0.5
20-24 (47,100)	100.0	64.7	30.2	3.6	1.2	[1]0.2
25-34 (53,600)	100.0	65.3	31.2	2.7	[1]0.5	[1]0.4
35-49 (67,800)	100.0	57.1	37.1	4.2	1.3	[1]0.3
50-64 (88,800)	100.0	53.5	38.1	5.6	2.4	[1]0.3
65 and over (63,200)	100.0	43.3	43.3	8.8	4.2	[1]0.4
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (254,900)	100.0	57.7	35.4	4.7	1.8	0.4
Victimized (103,800)	100.0	55.7	36.8	5.2	2.1	[1]0.2

NOTE: Data based on question 11b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1] Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 10. Neighborhood safety when out alone during the day

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Not available
Sex and age						
Male						
16-19 (19,400)	100.0	77.9	20.2	[1]0.8	[1]0.2	[1]1.0
20-24 (21,700)	100.0	80.9	18.3	[1]0.7	[1]0.2	[1]0.0
25-34 (24,300)	100.0	76.8	21.3	[1]0.9	[1]0.5	[1]0.5
35-49 (29,600)	100.0	68.4	28.6	2.3	[1]0.5	[1]0.3
50-64 (38,600)	100.0	66.4	29.4	2.3	1.6	[1]0.3
65 and over (25,000)	100.0	54.2	39.1	4.6	1.8	[1]0.3
Female						
16-19 (18,700)	100.0	56.6	38.5	3.9	[1]1.0	[1]0.0
20-24 (25,500)	100.0	50.9	40.4	6.1	2.1	[1]0.5
25-34 (29,300)	100.0	55.8	39.3	4.1	[1]0.5	[1]0.3
35-49 (38,200)	100.0	48.3	43.8	5.7	1.9	[1]0.3
50-64 (50,200)	100.0	43.6	44.8	8.2	3.1	[1]0.3
65 and over (38,200)	100.0	36.1	46.0	11.6	5.8	[1]0.4
Race and age						
White						
16-19 (29,500)	100.0	68.7	28.1	2.2	[1]0.5	[1]0.5
20-24 (38,700)	100.0	67.0	28.9	3.2	[1]0.7	[1]0.2
25-34 (42,500)	100.0	68.0	29.1	2.0	[1]0.6	[1]0.3
35-49 (51,600)	100.0	60.8	34.5	3.5	1.0	[1]0.2
50-64 (73,400)	100.0	56.0	36.5	5.1	2.1	[1]0.3
65 and over (52,700)	100.0	44.8	42.7	8.1	4.1	[1]0.4
Black						
16-19 (8,600)	100.0	63.0	32.8	[1]2.8	[1]0.9	[1]0.4
20-24 (8,100)	100.0	52.9	37.4	5.3	3.9	[1]0.5
25-34 (10,100)	100.0	53.4	40.5	5.4	[1]0.0	[1]0.7
35-49 (16,000)	100.0	45.0	45.7	6.6	2.2	[1]0.5
50-64 (15,200)	100.0	41.6	46.0	8.0	4.2	[1]0.3
65 and over (10,400)	100.0	35.8	46.6	12.5	4.8	[1]0.4

NOTE: Data based on question 11b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 11. Neighborhood safety when out alone during the day

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Not available
Race, sex, and age						
White						
Male						
16-19 (14,900)	100.0	78.2	20.0	[1]0.5	[1]0.3	[1]1.0
20-24 (18,300)	100.0	82.2	17.0	[1]0.6	[1]0.2	[1]0.0
25-34 (20,300)	100.0	75.7	22.2	[1]0.9	[1]0.6	[1]0.6
35-49 (23,700)	100.0	70.9	26.7	1.9	[1]0.2	[1]0.3
50-64 (31,900)	100.0	68.5	28.2	1.8	1.2	[1]0.4
65 and over (20,300)	100.0	56.2	38.0	4.1	[1]1.3	[1]0.4
Female						
16-19 (14,600)	100.0	59.1	36.2	3.9	[1]0.8	[1]0.0
20-24 (20,400)	100.0	53.4	39.6	5.6	[1]1.1	[1]0.4
25-34 (22,200)	100.0	61.1	35.3	3.0	[1]0.7	[1]0.0
35-49 (27,900)	100.0	52.3	41.0	4.8	1.8	[1]0.1
50-64 (41,500)	100.0	46.5	42.9	7.7	2.8	[1]0.3
65 and over (32,500)	100.0	37.7	45.6	10.6	5.8	[1]0.4
Black						
Male						
16-19 (4,600)	100.0	77.4	20.1	[1]1.7	[1]0.0	[1]0.8
20-24 (3,100)	100.0	72.2	26.6	[1]1.2	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
25-34 (3,400)	100.0	82.5	16.3	[1]1.2	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
35-49 (5,700)	100.0	58.2	36.0	[1]3.9	[1]1.9	[1]0.0
50-64 (6,700)	100.0	56.7	34.8	4.9	[1]3.6	[1]0.0
65 and over (4,700)	100.0	45.6	43.8	6.6	[1]4.0	[1]0.0
Female						
16-19 (4,100)	100.0	47.0	47.0	[1]4.0	[1]2.0	[1]0.0
20-24 (4,900)	100.0	40.6	44.3	8.0	6.3	[1]0.8
25-34 (6,700)	100.0	38.8	[illegible]	7.5	[1]0.0	[1]1.1
35-49 (10,200)	100.0	37.7	51.1	8.1	[1]2.4	[1]0.8
50-64 (8,600)	100.0	29.9	54.6	10.4	4.7	[1]0.5
65 and over (5,700)	100.0	27.7	48.9	17.3	[1]5.4	[1]0.8

NOTE: Data based on question 11b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 12. Neighborhood safety when out alone at night

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Not available
All persons (358,700)	100.0	18.9	37.2	20.9	22.6	0.4
Sex						
Male (158,600)	100.0	31.3	45.6	14.1	8.5	0.4
Female (200,100)	100.0	9.0	30.6	26.3	33.8	0.3
Race						
White (288,400)	100.0	19.6	38.1	20.7	21.3	0.3
Black (68,300)	100.0	15.6	33.3	21.9	28.7	0.6
Other (1,900)	100.0	30.3	45.0	15.8	8.9	[1]0.0
Age						
16-19 (38,200)	100.0	25.7	43.2	18.8	12.0	[1]0.4
20-24 (47,100)	100.0	23.5	40.2	21.0	15.1	[1]0.2
25-34 (53,600)	100.0	24.1	43.7	18.8	13.0	[1]0.4
35-49 (67,800)	100.0	19.4	38.8	23.0	18.5	[1]0.3
50-64 (88,800)	100.0	16.7	35.8	20.8	26.4	[1]0.3
65 and over (63,200)	100.0	9.5	26.4	21.8	41.8	0.6
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (254,900)	100.0	18.4	38.4	20.3	22.5	0.4
Victimized (103,800)	100.0	20.0	34.4	22.4	23.0	[1]0.3

NOTE: Data based on question 11a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 13. Neighborhood safety when out alone at night

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Not available
Sex and age						
Male						
16-19 (19,400)	100.0	37.9	51.2	7.0	3.1	[1]0.8
20-24 (21,700)	100.0	40.0	49.4	8.1	1.6	[1]0.0
25-34 (24,300)	100.0	39.9	47.5	10.3	2.0	[1]0.3
35-49 (29,600)	100.0	31.4	47.1	14.5	6.8	[1]0.3
50-64 (38,600)	100.0	26.9	45.0	17.3	10.5	[1]0.3
65 and over (25,000)	100.0	16.4	35.4	23.2	24.2	[1]0.8
Female						
16-19 (18,700)	100.0	12.9	34.9	30.9	21.3	[1]0.0
20-24 (25,500)	100.0	8.7	32.3	32.0	26.5	[1]0.4
25-34 (29,300)	100.0	11.1	40.5	25.9	22.1	[1]0.4
35-49 (38,200)	100.0	10.1	32.4	29.6	27.5	[1]0.4
50-64 (50,200)	100.0	8.8	28.6	23.6	38.7	[1]0.3
65 and over (38,200)	100.0	4.9	20.5	20.8	53.4	[1]0.4
Race and age						
White						
16-19 (29,500)	100.0	27.2	42.6	18.2	11.6	[1]0.4
20-24 (38,700)	100.0	23.6	41.6	20.8	13.7	[1]0.3
25-34 (42,500)	100.0	25.0	45.3	18.0	11.4	[1]0.4
35-49 (51,600)	100.0	20.8	40.1	22.7	16.2	[1]0.2
50-64 (73,400)	100.0	17.5	37.1	20.7	24.4	[1]0.3
65 and over (52,700)	100.0	9.7	26.9	22.3	40.7	[1]0.4
Black						
16-19 (8,600)	100.0	20.5	45.1	20.4	13.6	[1]0.4
20-24 (8,100)	100.0	22.1	33.1	22.5	22.3	[1]0.0
25-34 (10,100)	100.0	20.1	35.9	22.3	21.2	[1]0.4
35-49 (16,000)	100.0	14.7	34.7	23.9	25.9	[1]0.7
50-64 (15,200)	100.0	12.5	29.5	21.7	35.8	[1]0.5
65 and over (10,400)	100.0	8.1	24.2	19.2	47.3	[1]1.1

NOTE: Data based on question 11a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 14. Neighborhood safety when out alone at night

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Not available
Race, sex, and age						
White						
Male						
16-19 (14,900)	100.0	41.7	48.4	6.4	2.8	[1]0.8
20-24 (18,300)	100.0	40.3	51.4	6.8	[1]1.4	[1]0.0
25-34 (20,300)	100.0	39.4	47.7	10.4	2.2	[1]0.4
35-49 (23,700)	100.0	32.1	48.2	13.7	5.6	[1]0.3
50-64 (31,900)	100.0	28.2	45.6	16.5	9.4	[1]0.4
65 and over (20,300)	100.0	16.6	37.1	23.7	22.1	[1]0.6
Female						
16-19 (14,600)	100.0	12.5	36.7	30 2	20.6	[1]0.0
20-24 (20,400)	100.0	8.6	32.8	33.4	24.7	[1]0.5
25-34 (22,200)	100.0	11.9	43.1	25.0	19.7	[1]0.3
35-49 (27,900)	100.0	11.1	33.1	30.4	25.3	[1]0.1
50-64 (41,500)	100.0	9.4	30.6	23.9	36.0	[1]0.2
65 and over (32,500)	100.0	5.4	20.5	21.4	52.3	[1]0.4
Black						
Male						
16-19 (4,600)	100.0	25.9	60.0	9.2	[1]4.1	[1]0.8
20-24 (3,100)	100.0	43.2	38.4	16.0	[1]2.3	[1]0.0
25-34 (3,400)	100.0	43.1	46.4	9.3	[1]1.2	[1]0.0
35-49 (5,700)	100.0	27.9	42.5	17.7	11.9	[1]0.0
50-64 (6,700)	100.0	20.5	42.9	21.5	15.2	[1]0.0
65 and over (4,700)	100.0	15.4	28.5	21.5	33.0	[1]1.6
Female						
16-19 (4,100)	100.0	14.5	28.6	32.9	24.0	[1]0.0
20-24 (4,900)	100.0	8.7	29.7	26.7	34.9	[1]0.0
25-34 (6,700)	100.0	8.6	30.7	28.9	31.3	[1]0.6
35-49 (10,200)	100.0	7.3	30.4	27.4	33.8	[1]1.2
50-64 (8,600)	100.0	6.3	19.1	21.9	51.8	[1]0.9
65 and over (5,700)	100.0	[1]2.2	20.6	17.4	59.1	[1]0.8

NOTE: Data based on question 11a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 15. Neighborhood dangerous enough to consider moving elsewhere

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All persons (156,800)	100.0	17.4	80.8	1.8
Sex				
Male (36,200)	100.0	23.4	74.0	2.6
Female (120,600)	100.0	15.6	82.9	1.5
Race				
White (121,600)	100.0	15.8	82.2	2.0
Black (34,700)	100.0	22.6	76.4	1.0
Other (500)	100.0	[1]33.7	[1]57.9	[1]8.3
Age				
16-19 (11,800)	100.0	15.1	82.9	[1]1.9
20-24 (17,200)	100.0	19.3	78.7	2.0
25-34 (17,100)	100.0	22.5	75.8	[1]1.7
35-49 (28,200)	100.01	18.3	78.8	2.8
50-64 (42,200)	100.0	19.0	79.3	1.7
65 and over (40,400)	100.0	12.6	86.3	1.0
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (109,500)	100.0	12.9	85.3	1.8
Victimized (47,300)	100.0	27.7	70.5	1.8

NOTE: Data based on question 11c. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 16. Limitation or change in activities because of fear of crime

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	People in general				People in neighborhood				Personal			
	Total	Yes	No	Not available	Total	Yes	No	Not available	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All persons (358,700)	100.0	81.4	17.9	0.7	100.0	57.6	40.2	2.2	100.0	37.7	62.0	0.3
Sex												
Male (158,600)	100.0	78.7	20.6	0.7	100.0	54.6	43.6	1.8	100.0	27.1	72.4	0.4
Female (200,100)	100.0	83.5	15.7	0.8	100.0	60.0	37.5	2.5	100.0	46.1	53.7	0.2
Race												
White (288,400)	100.0	80.7	18.7	0.7	100.0	55.3	42.6	2.1	100.0	35.3	64.4	0.3
Black (68,300)	100.0	84.9	14.1	1.1	100.0	67.8	29.7	2.5	100.0	48.0	51.8	[1]0.2
Other (1,900)	100.0	58.3	39.8	[1]1.9	100.0	36.4	63.6	[1]0.0	100.0	32.2	67.8	[1]0.0
Age												
16-19 (38,200)	100.0	74.1	25.5	[1]0.4	100.0	48.7	49.9	1.4	100.0	24.9	74.8	[1]0.3
20-24 (47,100)	100.0	73.7	25.9	[1]0.4	100.0	48.7	48.4	2.9	100.0	29.0	70.8	[1]0.2
25-34 (53,600)	100.0	74.9	24.8	[1]0.3	100.0	49.0	49.0	2.0	100.0	31.8	68.0	[1]0.2
35-49 (67,800)	100.0	86.2	13.3	0.6	100.0	59.7	38.6	1.7	100.0	37.9	61.5	0.6
50-64 (88,800)	100.0	87.2	12.0	0.8	100.0	64.6	33.5	2.0	100.0	42.7	57.2	[1]0.1
65 and over (63,200)	100.0	83.6	14.8	1.6	100.0	64.9	32.1	3.0	100.0	49.8	49.9	[1]0.4
Victimization experience												
Not victimized (254,900)	100.0	81.6	17.5	0.9	100.0	56.4	41.3	2.4	100.0	36.5	63.2	0.3
Victimized (103,800)	100.0	80.8	18.8	0.4	100.0	60.6	37.6	1.7	100.0	40.7	59.1	[1]0.2

NOTE: Data based on questions 16a, 16b, and 16c. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 17. Personal limitation or change in activities because of fear of crime

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
Sex and age				
Male				
16-19 (19,400)	100.0	16.3	83.3	[1]0.4
20-24 (21,700)	100.0	17.5	82.3	[1]0.2
25-34 (24,300)	100.0	20.2	79.3	[1]0.5
35-49 (29,600)	100.0	29.0	70.3	[1]0.6
50-64 (38,600)	100.0	31.9	67.9	[1]0.2
65 and over (25,000)	100.0	41.1	58.3	[1]0.6
Female				
16-19 (18,700)	100.0	33.8	66.0	[1]0.2
20-24 (25,500)	100.0	38.7	61.0	[1]0.3
25-34 (29,300)	100.0	41.3	58.7	[1]0.0
35-49 (38,200)	100.0	44.8	54.7	[1]0.5
50-64 (50,200)	100.0	51.0	48.9	[1]0.1
65 and over (38,200)	100.0	55.5	44.3	[1]0.2
Race and age				
White				
16-19 (29,500)	100.0	24.5	75.3	[1]0.3
20-24 (38,700)	100.0	27.2	72.5	[1]0.3
25-34 (42,500)	100.0	29.2	70.5	[1]0.3
35-49 (51,600)	100.0	32.2	67.2	0.6
50-64 (73,400)	100.0	40.0	59.8	[1]0.2
65 and over (52,700)	100.0	48.7	50.9	[1]0.4
Black				
16-19 (8,600)	100.0	26.6	73.0	[1]0.4
20-24 (8,100)	100.0	36.7	63.3	[1]0.0
25-34 (10,100)	100.0	42.3	57.7	[1]0.0
35-49 (16,000)	100.0	56.6	42.9	[1]0.5
50-64 (15,200)	100.0	55.7	44.3	[1]0.0
65 and over (10,400)	100.0	55.2	44.4	[1]0.3

NOTE: Data based on question 16c. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 18. Personal limitation or change in activities because of fear of crime

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
Race, sex, and age				
White				
Male				
16-19 (14,900)	100.0	15.7	83.7	[1]0.5
20-24 (18,300)	100.0	15.8	84.0	[1]0.2
25-34 (20,300)	100.0	20.0	79.5	[1]0.6
35-49 (23,700)	100.0	24.7	74.5	[1]0.8
50-64 (31,900)	100.0	28.7	71.0	[1]0.2
65 and over (20,300)	100.0	39.7	59.8	[1]0.6
Female				
16-19 (14,600)	100.0	33.3	66.7	[1]0.0
20-24 (20,400)	100.0	37.4	62.2	[1]0.4
25-34 (22,200)	100.0	37.6	62.4	[1]0.0
35-49 (27,900)	100.0	38.6	61.0	[1]0.4
50-64 (41,500)	100.0	48.7	51.3	[1]0.1
65 and over (32,500)	100.0	54.4	45.4	[1]0.2
Black				
Male				
16-19 (4,600)	100.0	18.3	81.7	[1]0.0
20-24 (3,100)	100.0	26.1	73.9	[1]0.0
25-34 (3,400)	100.0	20.7	79.3	[1]0.0
35-49 (5,700)	100.0	47.2	52.8	[1]0.0
50-64 (6,700)	100.0	47.4	52.6	[1]0.0
65 and over (4,700)	100.0	48.0	51.2	[1]0.8
Female				
16-19 (4,100)	100.0	35.8	63.3	[1]0.9
20-24 (4,900)	100.0	43.5	56.5	[1]0.0
25-34 (6,700)	100.0	53.2	46.8	[1]0.0
35-49 (10,200)	100.0	61.9	37.3	[1]0.8
50-64 (8,600)	100.0	62.2	37.8	[1]0.0
65 and over (5,700)	100.0	61.1	38.9	[1]0.0

NOTE: Data based on question 16c. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 19. Most important reason for selecting present neighborhood

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	Always lived in neighborhood	Neighborhood characteristics	Good schools	Safe from crime	Lack of choice	Right price	Location	Characteristics of house	Other and not available
All households (77,300)	100.0	8.1	11.5	2.0	1.1	14.6	8.9	39.9	8.6	5.3
Race										
White (57,100)	100.0	7.5	11.3	2.1	1.0	10.3	9.5	45.3	7.6	5.1
Black (19,500)	100.0	10.1	11.9	[1]0.9	[1]1.2	27.6	7.4	23.6	11.4	5.8
Other (700)	100.0	[1]0.0	[1]14.9	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]5.2	[1]5.5	58.5	[1]11.0	[1]5.0
Annual family income										
Less than $3,000 (18,800)	100.0	9.1	7.0	[1]0.0	[1]1.0	24.0	7.4	42.3	6.0	3.4
$3,000-$7,499 (21,500)	100.0	8.7	13.8	1.4	[1]1.2	16.2	10.2	36.2	7.1	5.1
$7,500-$9,999 (8,600)	100.0	10.1	8.0	[1]0.8	[1]1.2	10.3	11.4	39.5	12.5	6.2
$10,000-$14,999 (11,600)	100.0	6.6	13.2	2.8	[1]0.7	7.8	10.3	42.7	9.3	6.6
$15,000-$24,999 (6,200)	100.0	5.5	12.8	[1]3.2	[1]2.8	5.7	8.9	45.9	9.4	5.5
$25,000 or more (2,400)	100.0	[1]5.9	16.5	[1]5.9	[1]1.5	[1]0.0	[1]6.0	49.3	[1]11.8	[1]2.9
Not available (8,200)	100.0	6.8	14.6	5.9	[1]0.0	14.1	5.5	33.6	11.4	7.9
Victimization experience										
Not victimized (51,600)	100.0	8.2	11.5	2.0	1.1	13.8	8.3	41.3	8.4	5.4
Victimized (25,700)	100.0	7.9	11.4	2.1	[1]0.0	16.2	10.3	37.2	8.9	5.1

NOTE: Data based on question 2a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 20. Most important reason for leaving former residence

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	Location	Characteristics of house	Wanted better house	Wanter cheaper house	Forced out	Living arrangements changed	Influx of bad elements	Crime	Neighborhood characteristics	Other and not available
All households (77,300)	100.0	27.8	14.2	14.2	4.7	9.5	17.9	0.6	2.0	4.1	5.0
Race											
White (57,100)	100.0	31.8	13.4	13.0	4.5	7.6	18.7	0.8	1.6	4.0	4.4
Black (19,500)	100.0	16.1	16.8	17.7	5.4	15.5	15.1	[1]0.2	3.1	4.2	6.0
Other (700)	100.0	[1]26.1	[1]4.9	[1]10.9	[1]5.5	[1]5.5	[1]30.9	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]15.2
Annual family income											
Less than $3,000 (18,800)	100.0	40.5	8.3	8.3	6.8	11.7	12.7	[1]0.6	2.1	4.3	4.8
$3,000-$7,499 (21,500)	100.0	22.4	14.2	12.7	5.4	12.6	20.4	[1]0.9	2.8	4.0	4.6
$7,500-$9,999 (8,600)	100.0	23.1	15.4	18.6	4.4	6.9	22.3	[1]0.4	[1]1.2	[1]3.2	4.5
$10,000-$14,999 (11,600)	100.0	19.6	19.3	20.4	[1]2.5	7.4	21.5	[1]0.0	[1]1.8	3.8	3.5
$15,000-$24,999 (6,200)	100.0	26.1	19.0	20.0	[1]1.6	5.7	15.3	[1]1.6	[1]2.8	[1]3.9	[1]3.7
$25,000 or more (2,400)	100.0	31.2	24.1	13.4	[1]4.5	[1]1.5	[1]8.9	[1]1.5	[1]0.0	[1]5.8	[1]9.2
Not available (8,200)	100.0	29.0	12.7	14.3	4.2	7.5	18.4	[1]0.4	[1]0.4	4.6	8.5
Victimization experience											
Not victimized (51,600)	100.0	28.2	14.4	14.5	5.0	8.6	17.6	[1]0.6	2.0	3.9	5.2
Victimized (25,700)	100.0	26.8	13.9	13.6	4.0	11.5	18.5	[1]0.8	1.9	4.4	4.4

NOTE: Data based on question 4a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 21. Whether or not there are undesirable neighborhood characteristics

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All households (175,300)	100.0	36.0	63.7	0.3
Race				
White (139,700)	100.0	33.9	65.9	[1]0.2
Black (34,800)	100.0	44.7	54.7	[1]0.6
Other (900)	100.0	[1]28.7	72.4	[1]0.0
Annual family income				
Less than $3,000 (33,800)	100.0	38.0	61.8	[1]0.1
$3,000-$7,499 (46,900)	100.0	35.2	64.2	[1]0.5
$7,500-$9,999 (19,300)	100.0	37.2	62.6	[1]0.2
$10,000-$14,999 (32,300)	100.0	36.4	63.3	[1]0.2
$15,000-$24,999 (15,500)	100.0	39.4	60.6	[1]0.0
$25,000 or more (5,500)	100.0	30.9	68.5	[1]0.7
Not available (22,000)	100.0	31.4	68.2	[1]0.3
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (127,700)	100.0	31.7	68.0	0.3
Victimized (47,700)	100.0	47.3	52.4	[1]0.3

NOTE: Data based on question 5a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 22. Most important neighborhood problem

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	Traffic, parking	Environmental problems	Crime	Public transportation	Inadequate schools, shopping	Influx of bad elements	Problems with neighbors	Other and not available
All households (63,100)	100.0	8.7	28.9	22.1	3.2	5.8	7.7	16.5	7.1
Race									
White (47,300)	100.0	10.3	25.8	22.9	3.5	5.3	8.0	17.6	6.6
Black (15,500)	100.0	3.7	38.5	19.9	2.5	7.2	6.6	13.1	8.5
Other (300)	100.0	[1]14.7	[1]13.8	[1]15.5	[1]0.0	[1]13.2	[1]13.3	[1]14.7	[1]14.8
Annual family income									
Less than $3,000 (12,900)	100.0	3.7	28.5	27.9	[1]2.2	6.4	4.7	18.7	7.9
$3,000-$7,499 (16,500)	100.0	8.7	29.1	23.1	3.5	5.5	9.1	14.8	6.2
$7,500-$9,999 (7,200)	100.0	9.7	29.9	18.9	[1]3.3	[1]3.5	6.3	20.2	8.1
$10,000-$14,999 (11,800)	100.0	9.8	29.2	18.9	3.4	8.6	7.0	17.3	5.8
$15,000-$24,999 (6,100)	100.0	15.0	29.9	18.6	[1]3.4	5.6	9.3	12.9	5.1
$25,000 or more (1,700)	100.0	[1]14.5	29.1	19.2	[1]4.1	[1]6.4	[1]10.5	[1]10.5	[1]5.8
Not available (6,900)	100.0	7.9	26.2	21.2	[1]3.9	[1]3.5	9.9	15.9	11.5
Victimization experience									
Not victimized (40,500)	100.0	9.1	30.5	20.3	3.8	5.5	8.3	15.8	6.7
Victimized (22,600)	100.0	7.9	26.0	25.3	2.3	6.3	6.5	17.7	8.0

NOTE: Data based on question 5a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 23. Whether or not major food shopping done in the neighborhood

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All households (175,300)	100.0	74.5	25.2	0.3
Race				
White (139,700)	100.0	78.6	21.2	0.2
Black (34,800)	100.0	58.2	41.4	[1]0.4
Other (900)	100.0	75.9	[1]20.7	[1]3.4
Annual family income				
Less than $3,000 (33,800)	100.0	71.8	27.6	[1]0.6
$3,000-$7,499 (46,900)	100.0	73.0	26.7	[1]0.3
$7,500-$9,999 (19,300)	100.0	73.3	26.6	[1]0.2
$10,000-$14,999 (32,300)	100.0	75.6	24.4	[1]0.0
$15,000-$24,999 (15,500)	100.0	76.9	22.9	[1]0.2
$25,000 or more (5,500)	100.0	77.8	22.2	[1]0.0
Not available (22,000)	100.0	78.9	20.7	[1]0.3
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (127,700)	100.0	75.0	24.7	0.3
Victimized (47,700)	100.0	73.1	26.6	[1]0.3

NOTE: Data based on question 6a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 24. Most important reason for not doing major food shopping in the neighborhood

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	No neighborhood stores	Inadequate stores	High prices	Crime	Not available
All households (44,200)	100.0	42.4	29.4	10.8	2.0	15.4
Race						
White (29,600)	100.0	38.3	29.8	9.8	2.0	20.1
Black (14,400)	100.0	51.0	28.3	12.7	[1]1.9	6.0
Other ([1]200)	100.0	[1]38.9	[1]38.9	[1]22.2	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
Annual family income						
Less than $3,000 (9,300)	100.0	34.6	16.6	7.4	[1]1.2	40.2
$3,000-$7,499 (12,600)	100.0	47.9	28.4	12.0	2.9	8.9
$7,500-$9,999 (5,100)	100.0	44.5	35.9	13.5	[1]2.0	[1]4.1
$10,000-$14,999 (7,900)	100.0	39.9	37.8	13.7	[1]2.3	6.4
$15,000-$24,999 (3,600)	100.0	54.1	35.5	[1]5.9	[1]0.8	[1]3.7
$25,000 or more (1,200)	100.0	51.2	34.7	[1]2.9	[1]2.5	[1]8.8
Not available (4,600)	100.0	33.8	29.9	12.7	[1]1.5	22.0
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (31,500)	100.0	43.0	28.8	10.9	1.4	15.9
Victimized (12,700)	100.0	41.0	30.7	10.6	3.4	14.3

NOTE: Data based on question 6a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 25. Preferred location for general merchandise shopping

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	Suburban or neighborhood	Downtown	Not available
All households (175,300)	100.0	44.3	52.7	3.0
Race				
White (139,700)	100.0	46.2	50.8	2.9
Black (34,800)	100.0	36.9	60.0	3.1
Other (900)	100.0	[1]31.2	60.5	[1]8.3
Annual family income				
Less than $3,000 (33,800)	100.0	40.4	57.0	2.6
$3,000-$7,499 (46,900)	100.0	41.9	56.4	1.8
$7,500-$9,999 (19,300)	100.0	50.4	48.5	[1]1.1
$10,000-$14,999 (32,300)	100.0	51.4	45.5	3.0
$15,000-$24,999 (15,500)	100.0	45.0	50.2	4.8
$25,000 or more (5,500)	100.0	35.4	58.8	5.7
Not available (22,000)	100.0	41.3	52.7	6.0
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (127,700)	100.0	41.8	55.2	3.0
Victimized (47,700)	100.0	51.0	45.9	3.0

NOTE: Data based on question 7a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 26. Most important reason for usually doing general merchandise shopping in the suburbs (or neighborhood) or downtown

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Type of shopper and household characteristic	Total	Better parking	Better transportation	More convenient	Better selection, more stores	Crime in other location	Better store hours	Better prices	Prefer stores location, etc.	Other and not available
Suburban (or neighborhood) shoppers										
All households (77,700)	100.0	16.3	3.3	49.0	12.6	0.8	1.3	5.1	8.1	3.6
Race										
White (64,600)	100.0	17.9	3.6	48.4	11.7	1.0	1.4	4.8	7.9	3.3
Black (12,800)	100.0	8.1	[1]1.7	51.8	16.7	[1]0.0	[1]1.1	6.8	8.8	5.1
Other (300)	100.0	[1]24.2	[1]0.0	[1]51.9	[1]12.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]11.9	[1]0.0
Annual family income										
Less than $3,000 (13,700)	100.0	3.6	6.0	58.2	9.2	[1]0.3	[1]0.5	7.8	8.6	5.8
$3,000-$7,499 (19,600)	100.0	16.3	3.2	47.4	12.9	[1]1.1	[1]1.3	7.2	8.2	2.5
$7,500-$9,999 (9,700)	100.0	22.0	[1]2.1	38.5	16.8	[1]0.7	[1]2.2	3.2	11.5	[1]2.9
$10,000-$14,999 (16,600)	100.0	21.9	[1]2.3	45.6	12..	[1]0.4	[1]1.7	3.9	8.8	2.8
$15,000-$24,999 (7,000)	100.0	22.4	[1]1.4	49.8	14.3	[1]1.4	[1]1.0	[1]2.0	5.0	[1]2.4
$25,000 or more (2,000)	100.0	21.6	[1]0.0	54.5	[1]14.8	[1]0.0	[1]1.8	[1]0.0	[1]5.3	[1]2.0
Not available (9,100)	100.0	13.2	4.6	53.8	10.9	[1]1.5	[1]1.1	4.2	4.9	5.7
Victimization experience										
Not victimized (53,400)	100.0	16.6	3.7	50.4	12.3	0.8	1.3	3.9	7.4	3.5
Victimized (24,300)	100.0	15.6	2.3	45.8	13.2	0.9	1.5	7.8	9.4	3.6
Downtown shoppers										
All households (92,400)	100.0	0.4	14.6	35.7	30.7	[1]0.2	[1]0.3	5.8	9.5	2.9
Race										
White (71,000)	100.0	0.5	16.8	36.4	29.4	[1]0.2	[1]0.3	4.5	9.1	3.0
Black (20,900)	100.0	[1]0.3	7.3	33.7	35.1	[1]0.1	[1]0.3	10.5	10.1	2.5
Other (500)	100.0	[1]0.0	[1]6.1	[1]26.6	[1]33.1	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]6.8	[1]27.4	[1]0.0
Annual family income										
Less than $3,000 (19,300)	100.0	[1]0.2	19.1	32.8	28.8	[1]0.0	[1]0.2	7.1	8.7	3.2
$3,000-$7,499 (26,400)	100.0	[1]0.3	15.5	38.4	27.4	[1]0.3	[1]0.2	7.1	8.7	2.2
$7,500-$9,999 (9,400)	100.0	[1]1.9	13.5	35.8	32.6	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	3.7	8.4	4.1
$10,000-$14,999 (14,700)	100.0	[1]0.5	13.1	34.0	32.9	[1]0.3	[1]0.7	4.4	10.5	3.7
$15,000-$24,999 (7,800)	100.0	[1]0.0	7.9	39.6	39.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	5.3	6.0	[1]2.1
$25,000 or more (3,300)	100.0	[1]0.0	[1]3.3	33.2	40.6	[1]0.9	[1]0.0	[1]1.1	14.3	[1]6.6
Not available (11,600)	100.0	[1]0.3	15.1	34.9	28.6	[1]0.0	[1]0.6	6.2	12.8	[1]1.4
Victimization experience										
Not victimized (70,500)	100.0	0.5	15.5	36.1	30.0	[1]0.1	[1]0.3	5.1	9.4	3.1
Victimized (21,900)	100.0	[1]0.3	11.6	34.6	32.9	[1]0.2	[1]0.3	8.1	9.6	2.2

NOTE: Data based on question 7b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 27. Change in the frequency with which persons went out for evening entertainment

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	More	Same	Less	Not available
All persons (358,700)	100.0	17.1	49.3	33.4	0.2
Sex					
Male (158,600)	100.0	17.1	50.5	32.2	0.2
Female (200,100)	100.0	17.1	48.4	34.4	0.1
Race					
White (288,400)	100.0	17.7	50.3	31.8	0.2
Black (68,300)	100.0	14.6	44.9	36.4	[1]0.2
Other (1,900)	100.0	[1]12.1	52.3	35.5	[1]0.0
Age					
16-19 (38,200)	100.0	45.8	29.2	24.7	[1]0.3
20-24 (47,100)	100.0	28.4	34.5	36.9	[1]0.2
25-34 (53,600)	100.0	20.5	43.0	36.3	[1]0.2
35-49 (67,800)	100.0	13.4	54.9	31.7	[1]0.1
50-64 (88,800)	100.0	8.5	58 1	33.2	[1]0.2
65 and over (63,200)	100.0	4.4	59.5	35.9	[1]0.2
Victimization experience					
Not victimized (254,900)	100.0	14.8	52.1	32.9	0.1
Victimized (103,800)	100.0	22.6	42.5	34.6	0.3

NOTE: Data based on question 8b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 28. Most important reason for increasing or decreasing the frequency with which persons went out for evening entertainment

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Type of change in frequency and population characteristic	Total	Money	Places to go, etc.	Convenience	Own health	Transportation	Age	Family	Activities, etc.	Crime	Want to etc.	Other and not available
Persons going out more often												
All persons (61,300)	100.0	15.0	19.3	2.6	1.5	2.9	8.2	17.9	9.5	[1]0.4	18.6	4.2
Sex												
Male (27,100)	100.0	19.4	16.2	2.8	1.1	4.2	8.7	13.3	9.7	[1]0.3	18.7	5.5
Female (34,200)	100.0	11.5	21.7	2.4	1.8	1.8	7.8	21.5	9.3	[1]0.4	18.5	3.2
Race												
White (51,100)	100.0	16.7	19.7	2.7	1.6	3.1	7.5	17.8	9.6	[1]0.4	16.9	4.0
Black (10,000)	100.0	6.6	16.7	[1]2.3	[1]1.2	[1]1.2	12.3	17.9	8.9	[1]0.0	27.3	5.5
Other ([1]200)	100.0	[1]0.0	[1]33.8	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]17.5	[1]0.0	[1]31.9	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]6.9	[1]0.0
Age												
16-19 (17,500)	100.0	9.7	26.3	[1]1.5	[1]0.2	6.6	22.1	3.2	9.7	[1]0.0	16.3	4.3
20-24 (13,500)	100.0	20.6	24.6	3.4	[1]0.6	[1]2.0	7.3	10.6	9.0	[1]0.0	17.0	4.9
25-34 (11,000)	100.0	24.3	13.6	[1]2.4	[1]1.0	[1]0.7	[1]0.0	26.3	6.7	[1]0.7	20.4	4.0
35-49 (9,100)	100.0	12.9	13.1	[1]2.6	[1]1.7	[1]1.3	[1]0.8	34.4	10.9	[1]0.4	17.7	4.2
50-64 (7,600)	100.0	9.0	12.3	[1]3.5	[1]3.5	[1]1.0	[1]0.0	30.7	9.5	[1]1.0	25.[illegible]	[1]3.6
65 and over (2,800)	100.0	[1]6.9	10.9	[1]4.1	[1]9.7	[1]2.7	[1]4.2	23.6	16.7	[1]1.4	16.7	[1]2.9
Victimization experience												
Not victimized (37,800)	100.0	15.7	18.6	2.7	1.4	2.6	7.8	19.2	10.4	[1]0.3	16.9	4.3
Victimized (23,400)	100.0	13.8	20.3	2.5	1.6	3.2	9.0	15.8	8.1	[1]0.5	21.3	4.1
Persons going out less often												
All persons (119,900)	100.0	22.2	4.1	0.8	10.1	2.1	7.4	16.9	13.0	10.1	8.4	4.8
Sex												
Male (51,100)	100.0	24.8	3.8	0.9	8.7	1.7	9.3	14.0	17.5	6.1	8.4	4.8
Female (68,800)	100.0	20.2	4.3	0.7	11.2	2.4	6.1	19.1	9.7	13.1	8.4	4.9
Race												
White (91,600)	100.0	22.8	3.7	0.8	10.2	2.2	7.5	17.6	13.6	9.7	7.1	4.9
Black (27,600)	100.0	20.4	5.7	[1]0.8	10.0	1.7	7.3	14.0	10.9	11.6	13.1	4.6
Other (700)	100.0	[1]23.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]10.4	[1]5.2	44.6	[1]11.2	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]5.5
Age												
16-19 (9,400)	100.0	17.4	9.3	[1]0.4	[1]1.2	[1]1.2	[1]1.6	14.6	37.7	3.6	10.6	[1]2.3
20-24 (17,400)	100.0	28.0	4.8	2.0	2.0	[1]0.8	[1]0.9	24.8	22.9	2.4	5.9	5.5
25-34 (19,400)	100.0	28.3	3.5	[1]0.4	1.9	2.1	[1]1.1	30.6	17.7	1.9	7.8	4.8
35-49 (21,500)	100.0	30.3	3.5	[1]0.5	5.5	1.9	3.6	17.3	11.1	8.4	11.6	6.2
50-64 (29,500)	100.0	21.0	3.9	[1]0.9	13.6	2.9	9.9	11.3	6.7	15.9	8.7	5.1
65 and over (22,700)	100.0	8.5	2.7	[1]0.3	27.0	2.6	20.8	7.0	[1]1.0	19.6	6.7	3.8
Victimization experience												
Not victimized (84,000)	100.0	20.7	3.8	0.9	11.6	2.2	9.3	15.9	11.8	10.3	8.6	4.9
Victimized (36,000)	100.0	25.8	4.8	[1]0.4	6.6	1.9	3.1	19.3	15.9	9.6	7.9	4.7

NOTE: Data based on question 8b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 29. Places usually visited for evening entertainment

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Inside city	Outside city	About equal	Not available
All persons (237,000)	100.0	73.6	16.1	10.2	[1]0.1
Sex					
Male (112,700)	100.0	72.4	16.4	11.1	[1]0.1
Female (124,400)	100.0	74.7	15.7	9.4	[1]0.2
Race					
White (195,000)	100.0	70.7	18.1	11.1	[1]0.1
Black (40,700)	100.0	87.4	6.5	6.0	[1]0.2
Other (1,300)	100.0	79.2	[1]5.8	[1]15.0	[1]0.0
Age					
16-19 (34,200)	100.0	82.3	12.1	5.7	[1]0.0
20-24 (43,000)	100.0	77.3	14.6	8.2	[1]0.0
25-34 (44,300)	100.0	71.9	16.6	11.3	[1]0.2
35-49 (47,300)	100.0	71.3	16.6	11.8	[1]0.2
50-64 (49,200)	100.0	68.3	18.8	12.8	[1]0.2
65 and over (19,000)	100.0	73.4	16.7	9.9	[1]0.0
Victimization experience					
Not victimized (160,300)	100.0	73.1	16.5	10.2	[1]0.2
Victimized (76,800)	100.0	74.6	15.1	10.2	[1]0.0

NOTE: Data based on question 8d. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 30. Most important reason for usually seeking evening entertainment inside or outside the city

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Type of place and population characteristic	Total	Convenience, etc.	Parking, traffic	Crime in other place	More to do	Prefer facilities	Other area more expensive	Friends, relatives	Other and not available
Persons entertained inside city									
All persons (174,500)	100.0	63.0	0.9	0.4	7.1	17.1	0.8	8.5	2.1
Sex									
Male (81,600)	100.0	64.5	1.3	0.4	7.1	16.5	0.9	7.2	2.0
Female (92,900)	100.0	61.7	0.6	0.4	7.2	17.6	0.7	9.6	2.2
Race									
White (137,900)	100.0	62.2	0.9	0.3	7.5	18.6	0.6	8.0	1.9
Black (35,600)	100.0	65.8	1.1	0.9	5.7	11.4	1.7	10.5	3.0
Other (1,000)	100.0	70.3	[1]3.5	[1]0.0	[1]4.2	[1]10.9	[1]0.0	[1]11.2	[1]0.0
Age									
16-19 (28,100)	100.0	67.1	[1]0.5	[1]0.5	10.6	7.9	[1]0.5	10.8	1.9
20-24 (33,200)	100.0	59.8	[1]0.6	[1]0.3	11.3	18.1	[1]0.8	6.8	2.3
25-34 (31,900)	100.0	59.0	[1]0.6	[1]0.0	8.5	21.7	1.0	7.4	1.9
35-49 (33,700)	100.0	61.3	1.5	[1]0.4	5.3	21.3	1.0	6.5	2.7
50-64 (33,600)	100.0	67.8	1.4	[1]0.4	3.0	16.7	[1]0.8	8.3	1.6
65 and over (14,000)	100.0	64.0	[1]1.1	[1]1.1	[1]1.4	13.5	[1]0.6	16.0	2.4
Victimization experience									
Not victimized (117,200)	100.0	63.2	1.0	0.4	6.4	16.9	0.7	9.2	2.1
Victimized (57,300)	100.0	62.6	0.7	[1]0.4	8.6	17.5	1.0	7.1	2.2
Persons entertained outside city									
All persons (38,100)	100.0	30.4	13.8	2.9	6.2	27.5	3.8	12.6	2.8
Sex									
Male (18,500)	100.0	30.0	17.8	2.0	5.9	26.6	3.5	10.6	3.5
Female (19,600)	100.0	30.8	10.0	3.6	6.5	28.4	4.0	14.4	2.1
Race									
White (35,400)	100.0	31.0	14.1	3.0	6.2	26.3	3.8	12.7	2.9
Black (2,600)	100.0	21.6	[1]8.9	[1]1.5	[1]7.3	44.6	[1]3.1	11.6	[1]1.5
Other ([1]100)	100.0	[1]47.7	[1]52.3	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
Age									
16-19 (4,100)	100.0	31.0	7.5	[1]1.9	12.8	19.4	[1]3.7	20.2	[1]3.6
20-24 (6,300)	100.0	32.5	10.3	[1]3.1	9.7	18.9	7.9	15.8	[1]1.9
25-34 (7,400)	100.0	27.7	15.1	4.5	6.1	30.6	4.5	9.5	[1]2.0
35-49 (7,900)	100.0	28.0	16.8	3.8	7.2	33.2	[1]1.9	6.7	[1]2.4
50-64 (9,300)	100.0	28.9	14.7	[1]2.0	[1]2.4	33.1	[1]2.5	13.4	[1]2.8
65 and over (3,200)	100.0	42.1	15.6	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	18.1	[1]2.4	15.6	[1]6.3
Victimization experience									
Not victimized (26,500)	100.0	33.0	14.3	1.8	5.8	26.7	2.7	13.5	2.2
Victimized (11,600)	100.0	24.5	12.6	5.2	7.2	29.5	6.2	10.4	4.3

NOTE: Data based on question 8e. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 31. Opinion about local police performance

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Good	Average	Poor	Don't know	Not available
All persons (358,700)	100.0	45.3	39.0	11.0	4.4	0.2
Sex						
Male (158,600)	100.0	45.7	39.2	11.5	3.4	[1]0.2
Female (200,100)	100.0	45.1	38.9	10.6	5.2	0.2
Race						
White (288,400)	100.0	49.8	37.1	8.5	4.3	0.2
Black (68,300)	100.0	26.3	47.3	21.7	4.5	[1]0.2
Other (1,900)	100.0	47.8	34.1	4.3	[1]13.8	[1]0.0
Age						
16-19 (38,200)	100.0	29.4	54.9	13.3	2.3	[1]0.1
20-24 (47,100)	100.0	31.3	48.5	15.2	4.7	[1]0.2
25-34 (53,600)	100.0	36.9	44.5	14.2	4.2	[1]0.2
35-49 (67,800)	100.0	45.0	41.6	10.7	2.5	[1]0.3
50-64 (88,800)	100.0	56.6	30.4	8.9	4.0	[1]0.1
65 and over (63,200)	100.0	57.2	27.0	7.1	8.3	[1]0.4
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (254,900)	100.0	48.5	37.9	8.5	4.8	0.2
Victimized (103,800)	100.0	37.6	41.7	17.1	3.4	[1]0.2

NOTE: Data based on question 14a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 32. Opinion about local police performance

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Good	Average	Poor	Don't know	Not available
Sex and age						
Male						
16-19 (19,400)	100.0	29.1	53.4	15.9	1.5	[1]0.0
20-24 (21,700)	100.0	32.7	48.4	14.3	4.3	[1]0.4
25-34 (24,300)	100.0	38.2	42.9	13.8	4.7	[1]0.3
35-49 (29,600)	100.0	46.7	41.1	10.3	1.8	[1]0.1
50-64 (38,600)	100.0	56.9	30.4	9.8	2.8	[1]0.0
65 and over (25,000)	100.0	58.4	27.7	7.8	5.9	[1]0.3
Female						
16-19 (18,700)	100.0	29.8	56.4	10.5	3.2	[1]0.2
20-24 (25,500)	100.0	30.1	48.6	16.0	5.1	[1]0.1
25-34 (29,300)	100.0	25.8	45.7	14.6	3.7	[1]0.1
35-49 (38,200)	100.0	43.6	42.0	11.0	3.0	[1]0.4
50-64 (50,200)	100.0	56.4	30.4	8.1	4.9	[1]0.1
65 and over (38,200)	100.0	56.4	26.6	6.7	9.8	[1]0.4
Race and age						
White						
16-19 (29,500)	100.0	32.1	54.1	11.2	2.5	[1]0.1
20-24 (38,700)	100.0	34.8	48.0	12.3	4.5	[1]0.3
25-34 (42,500)	100.0	42.1	43.9	9.9	4.0	[1]0.2
35-49 (51,600)	100.0	51.1	38.4	7.7	2.5	[1]0.3
50-64 (73,400)	100.0	61.2	27.9	7.0	3.8	[1]0.1
65 and over (52,700)	100.0	60.0	25.5	6.1	8.1	[1]0.3
Black						
16-19 (8,600)	100.0	20.0	57.7	20.5	[1]1.7	[1]0.0
20-24 (8,100)	100.0	13.9	51.4	29.9	4.8	[1]0.0
25-34 (10,100)	100.0	14.6	47.6	33.7	3.7	[1]0.4
35-49 (16,000)	100.0	24.3	52.5	20.3	2.5	[1]0.2
50-64 (15,200)	100.0	34.5	42.9	17.5	5.1	[1]0.0
65 and over (10,400)	100.0	43.5	33.8	12.6	9.3	[1]0.8

NOTE: Data based on question 14a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 33. Opinion about local police performance

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Good	Average	Poor	Don't know	Not available
Race, sex, and age						
White						
Male						
16-19 (14,900)	100.0	32.5	51.8	14.0	[1]1.8	[1]0.0
20-24 (18,300)	100.0	35.5	46.3	13.3	4.4	[1]0.4
25-34 (20,300)	100.0	42.3	42.5	10.5	4.4	[1]0.2
35-49 (23,700)	100.0	52.3	39.1	6.5	1.9	[1]0.2
50-64 (31,900)	100.0	61.8	27.6	7.6	3.0	[1]0.0
65 and over (20,300)	100.0	61.6	25.5	6.2	6.5	[1]0.2
Female						
16-19 (14,600)	100.0	31.8	56.4	8.3	3.3	[1]0.3
20-24 (20,400)	100.0	34.3	49.6	11.4	4.6	[1]0.2
25-34 (22,200)	100.0	41.8	45.1	9.3	3.6	[1]0.2
35-49 (27,900)	100.0	50.1	37.8	8.8	2.9	[1]0.4
50-64 1(41,500)	100.0	60.6	28.1	6.6	4.4	[1]0.2
65 and over (32,500)	100.0	59.0	25.6	6.0	9.1	[1]0.4
Black						
Male						
16-19 (4,600)	100.0	17.6	59.2	22.4	[1]0.8	[1]0.0
20-24 (3,100)	100.0	14.7	62.4	20.5	[1]2.4	[1]0.0
25-34 (3,400)	100.0	10.3	48.9	34.8	[1]4.8	[1]1.2
35-49 (5,700)	100.0	22.5	50.8	26.1	[1]0.6	[1]0.0
50-64 (6,700)	100.0	33.5	44.3	20.2	[1]2.0	[1]0.0
65 and over (4,700)	100.0	45.5	36.0	14.4	[1]3.3	[1]0.8
Female						
16-19 (4,100)	100.0	22.8	56.0	18.5	[1]2.7	[1]0.0
20-24 (4,900)	100.0	13.3	44.5	35.8	6.4	[1]0.0
25-34 (6,700)	100.0	16.7	46.9	33.1	[1]3.2	[1]0.0
35-49 (10,200)	100.0	25.7	53.5	17.0	3.5	[1]0.4
50-64 (8,600)	100.0	35.3	41.8	15.5	7.4	[1]0.0
65 and over (5,700)	100.0	41.8	32.1	11.1	14.2	[1]0.7

NOTE: Data based on question 14a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 34. Whether or not local police performance needs improvement

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All persons (342,100)	100.0	80.8	17.4	1.8
Sex				
Male (152,900)	100.0	81.0	17.0	2.0
Female (189,200)	100.0	80.6	17.7	1.6
Race				
White (275,300)	100.0	79.2	19.2	1.6
Black (65,100)	100.0	87.3	10.2	2.5
Other (1,600)	100.0	90.2	[1]7.3	[1]2.4
Age				
16-19 (37,200)	100.0	87.3	11.5	1.2
20-24 (44,800)	100.0	87.2	10.2	2.5
25-34 (51,200)	100.0	83.8	13.6	2.6
35-49 (65,900)	100.0	81.4	17.2	1.3
50-64 (85,200)	100.0	76.7	21.4	1.9
65 and over (57,800)	100.0	74.4	24.4	1.2
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (242,000)	100.0	79.1	19.4	1.5
Victimized (100,100)	100.0	85.0	12.5	2.5

NOTE: Data based on question 14b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 35. Most important measure for improving local police performance

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Most important measure	All persons (227,400)	Sex		Race			Age						Victimization experience	
		Male (104,500)	Female (123,000)	White (177,200)	Black (48,900)	Other (1,300)	16-19 (25,400)	20-24 (31,100)	25-34 (36,500)	35-49 (47,100)	50-64 (53,500)	65 and over (33,700)	Not victimized (153,800)	Victimized (73,500)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Personnel resources														
Total	27.0	28.0	26.1	28.8	20.1	34.4	19.9	22.1	28.5	28.3	28.7	30.3	28.3	24.2
More police	22.0	22.1	21.8	23.7	16.1	[1]8.8	16.4	15.9	20.5	21.9	25.2	28.3	23.8	18.2
Better training	5.0	5.9	4.3	5.1	4.0	25.6	3.6	6.2	8.0	6.4	3.5	2.1	4.6	6.0
Operational practices														
Total	57.3	55.5	58.8	57.3	57.3	56.0	60.1	56.1	52.6	55.4	59.6	60.2	57.4	57.1
Focus on more important duties, etc.	6.0	6.7	5.4	6.0	6.0	[1]3.2	10.6	8.2	7.6	4.4	4.4	3.1	5.7	6.5
Greater promptness, etc.	12.2	9.3	14.6	10.4	18.8	[1]5.6	15.3	16.4	13.6	12.8	9.0	8.5	11.2	14.2
Increased traffic control	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.9	[1]0.4	[1]2.4	[1]0.4	[1]0.4	1.2	1.3	0.8	[1]0.6	0.9	0.7
More police certain areas, times	38.3	38.6	38.1	40.0	32.1	44.8	33.8	31.1	30.1	36.9	45.4	48.0	39.6	35.6
Community relations														
Total	10.3	10.8	10.0	8.1	18.7	[1]3.2	16.8	16.5	13.6	10.1	5.8	3.8	9.4	12.3
Courtesy, attitudes, etc.	8.3	8.8	8.0	6.8	14.0	[1]3.2	12.0	14.8	11.4	8.0	4.4	2.9	7.4	10.3
Don't discriminate	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	4.7	[1]0.0	4.8	1.7	2.2	2.1	1.4	0.9	2.1	1.9
Other	5.4	5.6	5.1	5.8	3.9	[1]6.4	3.1	5.2	5.3	6.2	5.8	5.6	4.8	6.5

NOTE: Data based on question 14b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 36. Most important measure for improving local police performance

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Personnel resources	Operational practices	Community relations	Other
Sex and age					
Male					
16-19 (13,500)	100.0	19.9	58.9	18.1	3.1
20-24 (14,300)	100.0	25.0	52.6	17.0	5.4
25-34 (16,600)	100.0	31.6	48.7	13.8	5.9
35-49 (20,600)	100.0	31.2	53.6	9.4	5.8
50-64 (25,200)	100.0	28.9	58.2	6.3	6.5
65 and over (14,200)	100.0	28.5	61.2	4.0	6.2
Female					
16-19 (11,900)	100.0	20.0	61.6	15.3	3.1
20-24 (16,700)	100.0	19.7	59.2	16.1	5.0
25-34 (20,000)	100.0	26.0	55.8	13.4	4.8
35-49 (26,500)	100.0	26.1	56.8	10.7	6.4
50-64 (28,300)	100.0	28.7	60.8	5.4	5.1
65 and over (19,600)	100.0	31.7	59.4	3.6	5.2
Race and age					
White					
16-19 (19,200)	100.0	21.6	60.8	14.4	3.1
20-24 (25,300)	100.0	23.2	58.4	13.4	5.0
25-34 (28,300)	100.0	32.0	51.7	10.5	5.8
35-49 (34,300)	100.0	30.8	55.2	7.0	7.0
50-64 (42,800)	100.0	30.2	58.8	4.6	6.4
65 and over (27,400)	100.0	31.1	59.8	3.0	6.1
Black					
16-19 (6,200)	100.0	14.9	57.6	24.4	[1] 3.1
20-24 (5,600)	100.0	17.9	44.9	30.9	6.2
25-34 (7,600)	100.0	15.1	56.5	25.5	[1] 2.9
35-49 (12,600)	100.0	21.8	55.4	18.7	4.0
50-64 (10,700)	100.0	22.4	63.0	10.9	3.7
65 and over (6,300)	100.0	25.5	63.2	7.4	[1] 3.8

NOTE: Data based on question 14b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1] Estimate, based on 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 37. Most important measure for improving local police performance

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Personnel resources	Operational practices	Community relations	Other
Race, sex, and age					
White					
Male					
16-19 (10,200)	100.0	20.8	61.0	15.5	[1]2.7
20-24 (11,900)	100.0	25.3	55.1	14.8	4.9
25-34 (13,500)	100.0	33.9	48.4	11.0	6.7
35-49 (15,800)	100.0	33.4	53.1	7.4	6.2
50-64 (20,200)	100.0	30.3	57.2	5.1	7.4
65 and over (11,200)	100.0	27.4	63.1	3.0	6.4
Female					
16-19 (9,000)	100.0	22.4	60.7	13.1	3.7
20-24 (13,400)	100.0	21.3	61.3	12.3	5.1
25-34 (14,700)	100.0	30.3	54.6	10.0	5.0
35-49 (18,500)	100.0	28.7	57.1	6.6	7.6
50-64 (22,600)	100.0	30.1	60.3	4.2	5.4
65 and over (16,200)	100.0	33.8	57.6	2.9	5.8
Black					
Male					
16-19 (3,300)	100.0	17.3	52.0	26.1	[1]4.6
20-24 (2,300)	100.0	24.6	37.9	29.3	[1]8.2
25-34 (2,600)	100.0	17.6	52.1	30.3	[1]0.0
35-49 (4,700)	100.0	24.6	54.4	16.3	[1]4.7
50-64 (5,000)	100.0	22.3	63.0	11.4	[1]3.2
65 and over (2,900)	100.0	31.3	55.3	[1]7.9	[1]5.4
Female					
16-19 (2,900)	100.0	12.5	63.9	22.2	[1]1.4
20-24 (3,300)	100.0	13.3	49.8	32.0	[1]4.8
25-34 (5,000)	100.0	13.7	58.8	23.1	[1]4.4
35-49 (7,900)	100.0	20.1	56.1	20.2	[1]3.5
50-64 (5,700)	100.0	22.6	63.0	10.4	[1]4.0
65 and over (3,400)	100.0	20.5	69.6	[1]7.1	[1]2.7

NOTE: Data based on question 14b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Appendix II

Survey instrument

Form NCS 6, the attitude survey instrument, contains two batteries of questions. The first of these, covering items 1 through 7, was used to elicit data from a knowledgeable adult member of each household (i.e., the household respondent). Questions 8 through 16 were asked directly of each household member age 16 and over, including the household respondent. Unlike the procedure followed in the victimization component of the survey, there was no provision for proxy responses on behalf of individuals who were absent or incapacitated during the interviewing period.

Data on the characteristics of those interviewed, as well as details concerning any experiences as victims of the measured crimes, were gathered with separate instruments, Forms NCS 3 and 4, which were administered immediately after NCS 6. Following is a facsimile of the latter questionnaire; supplemental forms were available for use in households where more than three persons were interviewed. Facsimiles of Forms NCS 3 and 4 have not been included in this report, but can be found in *Criminal Victimization Surveys in Pittsburgh*, 1977.

O.M.B. No. 41-S72052; Approval Expires June 30, 1974

FORM NCS-6
(1-2-73)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY
CENTRAL CITIES SAMPLE

ATTITUDE QUESTIONNAIRE

NOTICE – Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (Title 13, U.S. Code). It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.

A. Control number

PSU	Serial	Panel	HH	Segment

B. Name of household head

C. Reason for noninterview

(310) 1 ☐ TYPE A → 2 ☐ TYPE B 3 ☐ TYPE C

(311) Race of head
1 ☐ White
2 ☐ Negro
3 ☐ Other

TYPE Z →
Interview not obtained for –
Line number

(312) _____
(313) _____
(314) _____
(315) _____

CENSUS USE ONLY

(316) 1 | (317) | (318) | (319)

HOUSEHOLD ATTITUDE QUESTIONS
Ask only household respondent

Before we get to the major portion of the survey, I would like to ask you a few questions related to subjects which seem to be of some concern to people. These questions ask you what you think, what you feel, your attitudes and opinions.

1. How long have you lived at this address?

(320)
1 ☐ Less than 1 year
2 ☐ 1–2 years } *ASK 2a*
3 ☐ 3–5 years
4 ☐ More than 5 years – *SKIP to 5a*

2a. Why did you select this particular neighborhood? Any other reason? *(Mark all that apply)*

(321)
1 ☐ Neighborhood characteristics – type of neighbors, environment, streets, parks, etc.
2 ☐ Good schools
3 ☐ Safe from crime
4 ☐ Only place housing could be found, lack of choice
5 ☐ Price was right
6 ☐ Location – close to job, family, friends, school, shopping, etc.
7 ☐ House (apartment) or property characteristics – size, quality, yard space, etc.
8 ☐ Always lived in this neighborhood
9 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

(If more than one reason)

b. Which reason would you say was the most important?

(322) _____ *Enter item number*

3a. Where did you live before you moved here?

(323)
1 ☐ Outside U.S. } *SKIP to 4a*
2 ☐ Inside limits of this city
3 ☐ Somewhere else in U.S. – *Specify* →

_____ State

_____ County

b. Did you live inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.?

(324) 1 ☐ No
2 ☐ Yes – *Enter name of city, town, etc.* →

(325) ☐☐☐☐☐ _____

4a. Why did you leave there? Any other reason? *(Mark all that apply)*

(326)
1 ☐ Location – closer to job, family, friends, school, shopping, etc., here
2 ☐ House (apartment) or property characteristics – size, quality, yard space, etc.
3 ☐ Wanted better housing, own home
4 ☐ Wanted cheaper housing
5 ☐ No choice – evicted, building demolished, condemned, etc.
6 ☐ Change in living arrangements – marital status, wanted to live alone, etc.
7 ☐ Bad element moving in
8 ☐ Crime in old neighborhood, afraid
9 ☐ Didn't like neighborhood characteristics – environment, problems with neighbors, etc.
10 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

(If more than one reason)

b. Which reason would you say was the most important?

(327) _____ *Enter item number*

5a. Is there anything you don't like about this neighborhood?

(328)
0 ☐ No – *SKIP to 6a*
Yes – **What? Anything else?** *(Mark all that apply)*

(329)
1 ☐ Traffic, parking
2 ☐ Environmental problems – trash, noise, overcrowding, etc.
3 ☐ Crime or fear of crime
4 ☐ Public transportation problem
5 ☐ Inadequate schools, shopping facilities, etc.
6 ☐ Bad element moving in
7 ☐ Problems with neighbors, characteristics of neighbors
8 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

(If more than one answer)

b. Which problem would you say is the most serious?

(330) _____ *Enter item number*

6a. Do you do your major food shopping in this neighborhood?

(331)
0 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to 7a*
No – **Why not? Any other reason?** *(Mark all that apply)*

(332)
1 ☐ No stores in neighborhood, others more convenient
2 ☐ Stores in neighborhood inadequate, prefers (better) stores elsewhere
3 ☐ High prices, commissary or PX cheaper
4 ☐ Crime or fear of crime
5 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

(If more than one reason)

b. Which reason would you say is the most important?

(333) _____ *Enter item number*

7a. When you shop for things other than food, such as clothing and general merchandise, do you USUALLY go to suburban or neighborhood shopping centers or do you shop "downtown?"

(334)
1 ☐ Suburban or neighborhood
2 ☐ Downtown

b. Why is that? Any other reason? *(Mark all that apply)*

(335)
1 ☐ Better parking, less traffic
2 ☐ Better transportation
3 ☐ More convenient
4 ☐ Better selection, more stores, more choice
5 ☐ Afraid of crime
6 ☐ Store hours better
7 ☐ Better prices
8 ☐ Prefers (better) stores, location, service, employees
9 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

(If more than one reason)

c. Which one would you say is the most important reason?

(336) _____ *Enter item number*

INTERVIEWER – *Complete interview with household respondent, beginning with Individual Attitude Questions.*

INDIVIDUAL ATTITUDE QUESTIONS – Ask each household member 16 or older

KEYER – BEGIN NEW RECORD

(337) Line number ____ Name ____

8a. How often do you go out in the evening for entertainment, such as to restaurants, theaters, etc.?

(338)
1 ☐ Once a week or more
2 ☐ Less than once a week – more than once a month
3 ☐ About once a month
4 ☐ 2 or 3 times a year
5 ☐ Less than 2 or 3 times a year or never

b. Do you go to these places more or less now than you did a year or two ago?

(339)
1 ☐ About the same – *SKIP to Check Item A*
2 ☐ More
3 ☐ Less
} Why? Any other reason? *(Mark all that apply)*

(340)
1 ☐ Money situation
2 ☐ Places to go, people to go with
3 ☐ Convenience
4 ☐ Health (own)
5 ☐ Transportation
6 ☐ Age
7 ☐ Family reasons (marriage, children, parents)
8 ☐ Activities, job, school
9 ☐ Crime or fear of crime
10 ☐ Want to, like to, enjoyment
11 ☐ Other – Specify ____

(If more than one reason)

c. Which reason would you say is the most important?

(341) ____ *Enter item number*

CHECK ITEM A ➧ Is box 1, 2, or 3 marked in 8a?
☐ No – *SKIP to 9a* ☐ Yes – *ASK 8d*

d. When you do go out to restaurants or theaters in the evening, is it usually in the city or outside of the city?

(342)
1 ☐ Usually in the city
2 ☐ Usually outside of the city
3 ☐ About equal – *SKIP to 9a*

e. Why do you usually go (outside the city in the city)? Any other reason? *(Mark all that apply)*

(343)
1 ☐ More convenient, familiar, easier to get there, only place available
2 ☐ Parking problems, traffic
3 ☐ Too much crime in other place
4 ☐ More to do
5 ☐ Prefer (better) facilities (restaurants, theaters, etc.)
6 ☐ More expensive in other area
7 ☐ Because of friends, relatives
8 ☐ Other – Specify ____

(If more than one reason)

f. Which reason would you say is the most important?

(344) ____ *Enter item number*

9a. Now I'd like to get your opinions about crime in general. Within the past year or two, do you think that crime in your neighborhood has increased, decreased, or remained about the same?

(345)
1 ☐ Increased
2 ☐ Decreased
3 ☐ Same – *SKIP to c*
4 ☐ Don't know – *SKIP to c*
5 ☐ Haven't lived here that long – *SKIP to c*

b. Were you thinking about any specific kinds of crimes when you said you think crime in your neighborhood has (increased, decreased)?

(346) ☐ No ☐ Yes – What kinds of crimes? ____

c. How about any crimes which may be happening in your neighborhood – would you say they are committed mostly by the people who live here in this neighborhood or mostly by outsiders?

(347)
1 ☐ No crimes happening in neighborhood
2 ☐ People living here
3 ☐ Outsiders
4 ☐ Equally by both
5 ☐ Don't know

10a. Within the past year or two do you think that crime in the United States has increased, decreased, or remained about the same?

(348)
1 ☐ Increased
2 ☐ Decreased
} *ASK b*
3 ☐ Same
4 ☐ Don't know
} *SKIP to 11a*

b. Were you thinking about any specific kinds of crimes when you said you think crime in the U.S. has (increased, decreased)?

(349) ☐ No ☐ Yes – What kinds of crimes? ____

11a. How safe do you feel or would you feel being out alone in your neighborhood AT NIGHT?

(350)
1 ☐ Very safe
2 ☐ Reasonably safe
3 ☐ Somewhat unsafe
4 ☐ Very unsafe

b. How about DURING THE DAY – how safe do you feel or would you feel being out alone in your neighborhood?

(351)
1 ☐ Very safe
2 ☐ Reasonably safe
3 ☐ Somewhat unsafe
4 ☐ Very unsafe

CHECK ITEM B ➧ Look at 11a and b. Was box 3 or 4 marked in either item?
☐ Yes – *ASK 11c* ☐ No – *SKIP to 12*

11c. Is the neighborhood dangerous enough to make you think seriously about moving somewhere else?

(352)
0 ☐ No – *SKIP to 12*
Yes – Why don't you? Any other reason? *(Mark all that apply)*

(353)
1 ☐ Can't afford to
2 ☐ Can't find other housing
3 ☐ Relatives, friends nearby
4 ☐ Convenient to work, etc.
5 ☐ Plan to move soon
6 ☐ Health or age
7 ☐ Other – Specify ____

(If more than one reason)

d. Which reason would you say is the most important?

(354) ____ *Enter item number*

12. How do you think your neighborhood compares with others in this metropolitan area in terms of crime? Would you say it is –

(355)
1 ☐ Much more dangerous?
2 ☐ More dangerous?
3 ☐ About average?
4 ☐ Less dangerous?
5 ☐ Much less dangerous?

13a. Are there some parts of this metropolitan area where you have a reason to go or would like to go DURING THE DAY, but are afraid to because of fear of crime?

(356) 0 ☐ No Yes – Which section(s)? ____

(357) ____ ← *Number of specific places mentioned*

b. How about AT NIGHT – are there some parts of this area where you have a reason to go or would like to go but are afraid to because of fear of crime?

(358) 0 ☐ No Yes – Which section(s)? ____

(359) ____ ← *Number of specific places mentioned*

14a. Would you say, in general, that your local police are doing a good job, an average job, or a poor job?

(360)
1 ☐ Good
2 ☐ Average
3 ☐ Poor
4 ☐ Don't know – *SKIP to 15a*

b. In what ways could they improve? Any other ways? *(Mark all that apply)*

(361)
1 ☐ No improvement needed – *SKIP to 15a*
2 ☐ Hire more policemen
3 ☐ Concentrate on more important duties, serious crime, etc.
4 ☐ Be more prompt, responsive, alert
5 ☐ Improve training, raise qualifications or pay, recruitment policies
6 ☐ Be more courteous, improve attitude, community relations
7 ☐ Don't discriminate
8 ☐ Need more traffic control
9 ☐ Need more policemen of particular type (foot, car) in certain areas or at certain times
10 ☐ Don't know
11 ☐ Other – Specify ____

(If more than one way)

c. Which would you say is the most important?

(362) ____ *Enter item number*

15a. Now I have some more questions about your opinions concerning crime. Please take this card. *(Hand respondent Attitude Flashcard, NCS-574)* Look at the FIRST set of statements. Which one do you agree with most?

(363)
1 ☐ My chances of being attacked or robbed have GONE UP in the past few years
2 ☐ My chances of being attacked or robbed have GONE DOWN in the past few years
3 ☐ My chances of being attacked or robbed haven't changed in the past few years
4 ☐ No opinion

b. Which of the SECOND group do you agree with most?

(364)
1 ☐ Crime is LESS serious than the newspapers and TV say
2 ☐ Crime is MORE serious than the newspapers and TV say
3 ☐ Crime is about as serious as the newspapers and TV say
4 ☐ No opinion

16a. Do you think PEOPLE IN GENERAL have limited or changed their activities in the past few years because they are afraid of crime?

(365) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

b. Do you think that most PEOPLE IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD have limited or changed their activities in the past few years because they are afraid of crime?

(366) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

c. In general, have YOU limited or changed your activities in the past few years because of crime?

(367) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

➧ INTERVIEWER – *Continue interview with this respondent on NCS-3*

FORM NCS-5 (1-2-73)

Appendix III

Technical information and reliability of the estimates

Survey results contained in this publication are based on data gathered during early 1974 from persons residing within the city limits of Pittsburgh, including those living in certain types of group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings. Nonresidents of the city, including tourists and commuters, did not fall within the scope of the survey. Similarly, crewmembers of merchant vessels, Armed Forces personnel living in military barracks, and institutionalized persons, such as correctional facility inmates, were not under consideration. With these exceptions, all persons age 16 and over living in units designated for the sample were eligible to be interviewed.

Each interviewer's first contact with a unit selected for the survey was in person, and, if it were not possible to secure interviews with all eligible members of the household during the initial visit, interviews by telephone were permissible thereafter. Proxy responses were not permitted for the attitude survey. Survey records were processed and weighted, yielding results representative both of the city's population as a whole and of various sectors within the population. Because they are based on a sample survey rather than a complete enumeration, the results are estimates.

Sample design and size

Estimates from the survey are based on data obtained from a stratified sample. The basic frame from which the attitude sample was drawn—the city's complete housing inventory, as determined by the 1970 Census of Population and Housing—was the same as that for the victimization survey. A determination was made that a sample roughly half the size of the victimization sample would yield enough attitudinal data on which to base reliable estimates. For the purpose of selecting the victimization sample, the city's housing units were distributed among 105 strata on the basis of various characteristics. Occupied units, which comprised the majority, were grouped into 100 strata defined by a combination of the following characteristics: type of tenure (owned or rented); number of household members (five categories); household income (five categories); and race of head of household (white or other than white). Housing units vacant at the time of the Census were assigned to an additional four strata, where they were distributed on the basis of rental or property value. A single stratum incorporated group quarters.

To account for units built after the 1970 Census, a sample was drawn, by means of an independent clerical operation, of permits issued for the construction of residential housing within the city. This enabled the proper representation in the survey of persons occupying housing built after 1970.

In order to develop the half sample required for the attitude survey, each unit was randomly assigned to 1 of 12 panels, with units in the first 6 panels being designated for the attitude survey. This procedure resulted in the selection of 6,058 housing units. During the survey period, 889 of these units were found to be vacant, demolished, converted to nonresidential use, temporarily occupied by nonresidents, or otherwise ineligible for both the victimization and attitude surveys. At an additional 217 units visited by interviewers it was impossible to conduct interviews because the occupants could not be reached after repeated calls, did not wish to participate in the survey, or were unavailable for other reasons. Therefore, interviews were taken with the occupants of 4,952 housing units, and the rate of participation among units qualified for interviewing was 95.8 percent. Participating units were occupied by a total of 9,992 persons age 16 and over, or an average of two residents of the relevant ages per unit. Interviews were conducted with 9,433 of these persons, resulting in a response rate of 94.4 percent among eligible residents.

Estimation procedure

Data records generated by the attitude survey were assigned either of two sets of final tabulation weights, one for the records of individual respondents and another for those of household respondents. In each case, the final weight was the product of two elements—a factor of roughly twice the weight used in tabulating victimization data estimates and a ratio estimation factor. The following steps determined the tabulation weight for personal victimization data and were, therefore, an integral part of the estimation procedure for attitude data gathered from individual respondents: (1) a basic weight, reflecting the selected unit's probability of being included in the sample; (2) a factor to compensate for the subsampling of units, a situation that arose in instances where the interviewer discovered many more units at the sample address than had been listed in the decennial Census; (3) a within-household noninterview adjustment to account for situations where at least

one but not all eligible persons in a household were interviewed; (4) a household noninterview adjustment to account for households qualified to participate in the survey but from which an interview was not obtained; (5) a household ratio estimate factor for bringing estimates developed from the sample of 1970 housing units into adjustment with the complete Census count of such units; and (6) a population ratio estimate factor that brought the sample estimate into accord with post-Census estimates of the population age 12 and over and adjusted the data for possible biases resulting from undercoverage or overcoverage of the population.

The household ratio estimation procedure (step 5) achieved a slight reduction in the extent of sampling variability, thereby reducing the margin of error in the tabulated survey results. It also compensated for the exclusion from each stratum of any households already included in samples for certain other Census Bureau programs. The household ratio estimator was not applied to interview records gathered from residents of group quarters or of units constructed after the Census. For household victimization data (and attitude data from household respondents), the final weight incorporated all of the steps described above except the third and sixth.

The ratio estimation factor, second element of the final weight, was an adjustment for bringing data from the attitude survey (which, as indicated, was based on a half sample) into accord with data from the victimization survey (based on the whole sample). This adjustment, required because the attitude sample was randomly constructed from the victimization sample, was used for the age, sex, and race characteristics of respondents.

Reliability of estimates

As previously noted, survey results contained in this report are estimates. Despite the precautions taken to minimize sampling variability, the estimates are subject to errors arising from the fact that the sample employed was only one of a large number of possible samples of equal size that could have been used applying the same sample design and selection procedures. Estimates derived from different samples may vary somewhat; they also may differ from figures developed from the average of all possible samples, even if the surveys were administered with the same schedules, instructions, and interviewers.

The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among estimates from all possible samples and is, therefore, a gauge of the precision with which the estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The estimate and its associated standard error may be used to construct a confidence interval, that is, an interval having a prescribed probability that it would include the average result of all possible samples. The average value of all possible samples may or may not be contained in any particular computed interval. However, the chances are about 68 out of 100 that a survey-derived estimate would differ from the average result of all possible samples by less than one standard error. Similarly, the chances are about 90 out of 100 that the difference would be less than 1.6 times the standard error; about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be 2.0 times the standard error; and 99 out of 100 chances that it would be less than 2.5 times the standard error. The 68 percent confidence interval is defined as the range of values given by the estimate minus the standard error and the estimate plus the standard error; the chances are 68 in 100 that the average value of all possible samples would fall within that range. Similarly, the 95 percent confidence interval is defined as the estimate plus or minus two standard errors.

In addition to sampling error, the estimates presented in this report are subject to nonsampling error, chiefly affecting the accuracy of the distinction between victims and nonvictims. A major source of nonsampling error is related to the ability of respondents to recall whether or not they were victimized during the 12 months prior to the time of interview. Research on recall indicates that the ability to remember a crime varies with the time interval between victimization and interview, the type of crime, and, perhaps, the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondent. Taken together, recall problems may result in an understatement of the "true" number of victimized persons and households, as defined for the purpose of this report. Another source of nonsampling error pertaining to victimization experience involves telescoping, or bringing within the appropriate 12-month reference period victimizations that occurred before or after the close of the period.

Although the problems of recall and telescoping probably weakened the differentiation between victims and nonvictims, these would *not* have affected the data on personal attiudes or behavior. Nevertheless, such data may have been affected by nonsampling errors resulting from incomplete or erroneous responses, systematic mistakes introduced by interviewers, and improper coding and processing of data. Many of these errors also would occur in a

complete census. Quality control measures, such as interviewer observation and a reinterview program, as well as edit procedures in the field and at the clerical and computer processing stages, were utilized to keep such errors at an acceptably low level. As calculated for this survey, the standard errors partially measure only those random nonsampling errors arising from response and interviewer errors; they do not, however, take into account any systematic biases in the data.

Regarding the reliability of data, it should be noted that estimates based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases have been considered unreliable. Such estimates are identified in footnotes to the data tables and were not used for purposes of analysis in this report. For Pittsburgh, a minimum weighted estimate of 300 was considered statistically reliable, as was any percentage based on such a figure.

Computation and application of the standard error

For survey estimates relevant to either the individual or household respondents, standard errors displayed on tables at the end of this appendix can be used for gauging sampling variability. These errors are approximations and suggest an order of magnitude of the standard error rather than the precise error associated with any given estimate. Table I contains standard error approximations applicable to information from individual respondents and Table II gives errors for data derived from household respondents. For percentages not specifically listed in the tables, linear interpolation must be used to approximate the standard error.

To illustrate the application of standard errors in measuring sampling variability, Data Table 1 in this report shows that 63.2 percent of all Pittsburgh residents age 16 and over (358,700 persons) believed crime in the United States had increased. Two-way linear interpolation of data listed in Table I would yield a standard error of about 0.5 percent. Consequently, chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated percentage of 63.2 would be within 0.5 percentage points of the average result from all possible samples; i.e., the 68 percent confidence interval associated with the estimate would be from 62.7 to 63.7. Furthermore, the chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimated percentage would be roughly within one percentage point of the average for all samples; i.e., the 95 percent confidence interval would be about 62.2 to 64.2 percent. Standard errors associated with data from household respondents are calculated in the same manner, using Table II.

In comparing two sample estimates, the standard error of the difference between the two figures is approximately equal to the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors of each estimate considered separately. As an example, Data Table 12 shows that 31.3 percent of males and 9.0 percent of females felt very safe when out alone in the neighborhood at night, a difference of 22.3 percentage points. The standard error for each estimate, determined by interpolation, was about 0.8 (males) and 0.4 (females). Using the formula described previously, the standard error of the difference between 31.3 and 9.0 percent is expressed as $\sqrt{(0.8)^2 + (0.4)^2}$, which equals approximately 0.9. Thus, the confidence interval at one standard error around the difference of 22.3 would be from 21.4 to 23.2 (22.3 plus or minus 0.9) and at two standard errors from 20.5 to 24.1. The ratio of a difference to its standard error defines a value that can be equated to a level of significance. For example, a ratio of about 2.0 (or more) denotes that the difference is significant at the 95 percent confidence level (or higher); a ratio ranging between about 1.6 and 2.0 indicates that the difference is significant at a confidence level between 90 and 95 percent; and a ratio of less than about 1.6 defines a level of confidence below 90 percent. In the above example, the ratio of the difference (22.3) to the standard error (0.9) is equal to 24.8, a figure well above the 2.0 minimum level of confidence applied in this report. Thus, it was concluded that the difference between the two proportions was statistically significant. For data gathered from household respondents, the significance of differences between two sample estimates is tested by the same procedure, using standard errors in Table II.

Table I. Individual respondent data: Standard error approximations for estimated percentages

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of percent	Estimated percent of answers by individual respondents					
	1.0 or 99.0	2.5 or 97.5	5.0 or 95.0	10.0 or 90.0	25.0 or 75.0	50.0
100	6.5	10.1	14.2	19.5	28.1	32.5
250	4.1	6.4	9.0	12.3	17.8	20.5
500	2.9	4.5	6.3	8.7	12.6	14.5
1,000	2.0	3.2	4.5	6.2	8.9	10.3
2,500	1.3	2.0	2.8	3.9	5.6	6.5
5,000	0.9	1.4	2.0	2.8	4.0	4.6
10,000	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.8	3.2
25,000	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.8	2.1
50,000	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.5
100,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0
250,000	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6
500,000	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5

NOTE: The standard errors in this table are applicable to information in Data Tables 1-18 and 27-37.

Table II. Household respondent data: Standard error approximations for estimated percentages

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of percent	Estimated percent of answers by household respondents					
	1.0 or 99.0	2.5 or 97.5	5.0 or 95.0	10.0 or 90.0	25.0 or 75.0	50.0
100	5.7	9.0	12.5	17.2	24.8	28.7
250	3.6	5.7	7.9	10.9	15.7	18.1
500	2.6	4.0	5.6	7.7	11.1	12.8
1,000	1.8	2.8	4.0	5.4	7.9	9.1
2,500	1.1	1.8	2.5	3.4	5.0	5.7
5,000	0.8	1.3	1.8	2.4	3.5	4.1
10,000	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.7	2.5	2.9
25,000	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.8
50,000	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.3
100,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9
250,000	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6

NOTE: The standard errors in this table are applicable to information in Data Tables 19-26.

Glossary

Age—The appropriate age category is determined by each respondent's age as of the last day of the month preceding the interview.

Annual family income—Includes the income of the household head and all other related persons residing in the same household unit. Covers the 12 months preceding the interview and includes wages, salaries, net income from business or farm, pensions, interest, dividends, rent, and any other form of monetary income. The income of persons unrelated to the head of household is excluded.

Assault—An unlawful physical attack, whether aggravated or simple, upon a person. Includes attempted assault with or without a weapon. Excludes rape and attempted rape, as well as attacks involving theft or attempted theft, which are classified as robbery.

Burglary—Unlawful or forcible entry of a residence, usually, but not necessarily, attended by theft. Includes attempted forcible entry.

Central city—The largest city of a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA).

Community relations—Refers to question 14b (ways of improving police performance) and includes two response categories: "Be more courteous, improve attitude, community relations" and "Don't discriminate."

Downtown shopping area—The central shopping district of the city where the respondent lives.

Evening entertainment—Refers to entertainment available in public places, such as restaurants, theaters, bowling alleys, nightclubs, bars, ice cream parlors, etc. Excludes club meetings, shopping, and social visits to the homes of relatives or acquaintances.

General merchandise shopping—Refers to shopping for goods other than food, such as clothing, furniture, housewares, etc.

Head of household—For classification purposes, only one individual per household can be the head person. In husband-wife households, the husband arbitrarily is considered to be the head. In other households, the head person is the individual so regarded by its members; generally, that person is the chief breadwinner.

Household—Consists of the occupants of separate living quarters meeting either of the following criteria: (1) Persons, whether present or temporarily absent, whose usual place of residence is the housing unit in question, or (2) Persons staying in the housing unit who have no usual place of residence elsewhere.

Household attitude questions—Items 1 through 7 of Form NCS 6. For households that consist of more than one member, the questions apply to the entire household.

Household larceny—Theft or attempted theft of property or cash from a residence or its immediate vicinity. Forcible entry, attempted forcible entry, or unlawful entry are not involved.

Household respondent—A knowledgeable adult member of the household, most frequently the head of household or that person's spouse. For each household, such a person answers the "household attitude questions."

Individual attitude questions—Items 8 through 16 of Form NCS 6. The questions apply to each person, not the entire household.

Individual respondent—Each person age 16 and over, including the household respondent, who participates in the survey. All such persons answer the "individual attitude questions."

Local police—The police force in the city where the respondent lives at the time of the interview.

Major food shopping—Refers to shopping for the bulk of the household's groceries.

Measured crimes—For the purpose of this report, the offenses are rape, personal robbery, assault, personal larceny, burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft, as determined by the victimization component of the survey. Includes both completed and attempted acts that occurred during the 12 months prior to the month of interview.

Motor vehicle theft—Stealing or unauthorized taking of a motor vehicle, including attempts at such acts. Motor vehicles include automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, and any other motorized vehicles legally allowed on public roads and highways.

Neighborhood—The general vicinity of the respondent's dwelling. The boundaries of a neighborhood define an area with which the respondent identifies.

Nonvictim—See "Not victimized," below.

Not victimized—For the purpose of this report, persons not categorized as "victimized" (see below) are considered "not victimized."

Offender—The perpetrator of a crime.

Operational practices—Refers to question 14b (ways of improving police performance) and includes four response categories: "Concentrate on more important duties, serious crimes, etc."; "Be more prompt, responsive, alert"; "Need more traffic control"; and "Need more policemen of particular type (foot, car) in certain areas or at certain times."

Personal larceny—Theft or attempted theft of property or cash, either with contact (but without force or threat of force) or without direct contact between victim and offender.

Personnel resources—Refers to question 14b (ways of improving police performance) and includes two response categories: "Hire more policemen" and "Improve training, raise qualifications or pay, recruitment policies."

Race—Determined by the interviewer upon observation, and asked only about persons not related to the head of household who were not present at the time of interview. The racial categories distinguished are white, black, and other. The category "other" consists mainly of American Indians and/or persons of Asian ancestry.

Rape—Carnal knowledge through the use of force or the threat of force, including attempts. Statutory rape (without force) is excluded. Includes both heterosexual and homosexual rape.

Rate of victimization—See "Victimization rate," below.

Robbery—Theft or attempted theft, directly from a person, of property or cash by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon.

Series victimizations—Three or more criminal events similar, if not identical, in nature and incurred by a person unable to identify separately the details of each act, or, in some cases, to recount accurately the total number of such acts. The term is applicable to each of the crimes measured by the victimization component of the survey.

Suburban or neighborhood shopping areas—Shopping centers or districts either outside the city limits or in outlying areas of the city near the respondent's residence.

Victim—See "Victimized," below.

Victimization—A specific criminal act as it affects a single victim, whether a person or household. In criminal acts against persons, the number of victimizations is determined by the number of victims of such acts. Each criminal act against a household is assumed to involve a single victim, the affected household.

Victimization rate—For crimes against persons, the victimization rate, a measure of occurrence among population groups at risk, is computed on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 resident population age 12 and over. For crimes against households, victimization rates are calculated on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 households.

Victimized—For the purpose of this report, persons are regarded as "victimized" if they meet either of two criteria. (1) They personally experienced one or more of the following criminal victimizations during the 12 months prior to the month of interview: rape, personal robbery, assault, or personal larceny. Or, (2) they are members of a household that experienced one or more of the following criminal victimizations during the same time frame: burglary, household larceny, or motor vehicle theft.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

USER EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE

Pittsburgh: Public Attitudes About Crime
NCJ–46244, SD–NCS–C–29

Dear Reader:

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration is interested in your comments and suggestions about this report. We have provided this form for whatever opinions you wish to express about it. Please cut out both of these pages, staple them together on one corner, and fold so that the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration address appears on the outside. After folding, use tape to seal closed. No postage stamp is necessary.

Thank you for your help.

1. For what purpose did you use this report?

2. For that purpose, the report– ☐ Met most of my needs ☐ Met some of my needs ☐ Met none of my needs

3. How will this report be useful to you?

☐ Data source
☐ Teaching material
☐ Reference for article or report
☐ General information
☐ Criminal justice program planning
☐ Other *(please specify)* _____
☐ Will not be useful to me *(please explain)* _____

4. Which parts of the report, if any, were difficult to understand or use? How could they be improved?

5. Can you point out specific parts of the text or table notes that are not clear or terms that need to be defined?

6. Are there ways this report could be improved that you have not mentioned?

7. Please suggest other topics you would like to see addressed in future analytic reports using National Crime Survey victimization and/or attitude data.

8. In what capacity did you use this report?

- ☐ Researcher
- ☐ Educator
- ☐ Student
- ☐ Criminal justice agency employee
- ☐ Government other than criminal justice - *Specify* _____
- ☐ Other - *Specify* _____

9. If you used this report as a governmental employee, please indicate the level of government.

- ☐ Federal
- ☐ State
- ☐ County
- ☐ City
- ☐ Other - *Specify* _____

10. If you used this report as a criminal justice agency employee, please indicate the sector in which you work.

- ☐ Law enforcement (police)
- ☐ Legal services and prosecution
- ☐ Public or private defense services
- ☐ Courts or court administration
- ☐ Probation
- ☐ Corrections
- ☐ Parole
- ☐ Criminal justice planning agency
- ☐ Other criminal justice agency - *Specify type* _____

11. If you used this report as a criminal justice employee, please indicate the type of position you hold.
Mark all that apply.

- ☐ Agency or institution administrator
- ☐ General program planner/evaluator/analyst
- ☐ Budget planner/evaluator/analyst
- ☐ Operations or management planner/evaluator/analyst
- ☐ Program or project manager
- ☐ Statistician
- ☐ Other - *Specify* _____

12. Additional comments

NCJ–46244
SD–NCS–C–29

OPTIONAL

Name		Telephone
		( )
Number and street		
City	State	ZIP Code

(Fold here)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Washington, D.C. 20531

U.S.MAIL

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUS-436

Director, Statistics Division
National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20531

(Fold here)

NCJ–46244
SD–NCS–C–29

NCJRS REGISTRATION

The National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) abstracts documents published in the criminal justice field. Persons who are registered with the Reference Service receive announcements of documents in their stated fields of interest and order forms for free copies of LEAA and NCJISS publications. If you are not registered with the Reference Service, and wish to be, please provide your name and mailing address below and check the appropriate box.

Name	Telephone ( )	☐ Please send me a NCJRS registration form.
Number and street		☐ Please send me the reports listed below.
City	State ZIP Code	

(Fold here)

CUT ALONG THIS LINE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Washington, D.C. 20531

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUS-436

User Services Department 2
National Criminal Justice Reference Service
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
U.S. Department of Justice
Box 6000
Rockville, Maryland 20850

(Fold here)

If you wish to receive copies of any of the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service reports, please list them below and include your name and address in the space provided above.

National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service Reports

Single copies are available at no charge from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, Md. 20850. Multiple copies are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Victimization Surveys:

Criminal Victimization in the United States (annual)
- A Comparison of 1976 and 1977 Findings. Advance Report. NCJ-52983
- A Comparison of 1975 and 1976 Findings. NCJ-44132
- A Comparison of 1974 and 1975 Findings. NCJ-39548
- A Comparison of 1973 and 1974 Findings. NCJ-34391
- 1976 (final report). NCJ-49543
- 1975. NCJ-44593
- 1974. NCJ-39467
- 1973. NCJ-34732

The Cost of Negligence: Losses from Preventable Burglaries. NCJ-53527

Criminal Victimization Surveys in

Boston, NCJ-34818	**New Orleans**, NCJ-34825
Buffalo, NCJ-34820	**Oakland**, NCJ-34826
Cincinnati, NCJ-34819	**Pittsburgh**, NCJ-34827
Houston, NCJ-34821	**San Diego**, NCJ-34828
Miami, NCJ-34822	**San Francisco**, NCJ-34829
Milwaukee, NCJ-34823	**Washington, D.C.** NCJ-34830
Minneapolis, NCJ-34824	(final report, 13 vols.)

Criminal Victimization Surveys in 13 American Cities (summary report, 1 vol.). NCJ-18471

Public Attitudes About Crime:

Boston, NCJ-46235	**New Orleans**, NCJ-46242
Buffalo, NCJ-46236	**Oakland**, NCJ-46243
Cincinnati, NCJ-46237	**Pittsburgh**, NCJ-46244
Houston, NCJ-46238	**San Diego**, NCJ-46245
Miami, NCJ-46239	**San Francisco**, NCJ-46246
Milwaukee, NCJ-46240	**Washington, D.C.**, NCJ-46247
Minneapolis, NCJ-46241	(final report, 13 vols.)

Criminal Victimization Surveys in Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, and Philadelphia: A Comparison of 1972 and 1974 Findings. NCJ-36360

Criminal Victimization Surveys in the Nation's Five Largest Cities: National Crime Panel Surveys in Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, and Philadelphia, 1972. NCJ-16909

Criminal Victimization Surveys in Eight American Cities: A Comparison of 1971/72 and 1974/75 Findings. National Crime Surveys in Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Newark, Portland, and St. Louis. NCJ-36361

Crimes and Victims: A Report on the Dayton-San Jose Pilot Survey of Victimization. NCJ-013314

Applications of the National Crime Survey Victimization and Attitude Data:

Public Opinion About Crime: The Attitudes of Victims and Nonvictims in Selected Cities. NCJ-41336

Local Victim Surveys: A Review of the Issues. NCJ-39973

The Police and Public Opinion: An Analysis of Victimization and Attitude Data from 13 American Cities. NCJ-42018

An Introduction to the National Crime Survey. NCJ-43732

Compensating Victims of Violent Crime: Potential Costs and Coverage of a National Program. NCJ-43387

Crime Against Persons in Urban, Suburban, and Rural Areas: A Comparative Analysis of Victimization Rates. NCJ-53551

National Prisoner Statistics:

Capital Punishment (annual)
- 1978 advance report. NCJ-
- 1977 (final report). NCJ-49657

Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions (annual)
- December 31, 1978, advance report. NCJ-
- December 31, 1977 (final report). NCJ-52701

Census of State Correctional Facilities, 1974:
- Advance Report. NCJ-25642

Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities, 1974:
- Advance Report. NCJ-34267

Census of Prisoners in State Correctional Facilities, 1973. NCJ-34729

The Nation's Jails: A report on the census of jails from the 1972 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails. NCJ-19067

Survey of Inmates of Local Jails 1972: Advance Report. NCJ-13313

Uniform Parole Reports:

Parole in the United States: 1976 and 1977. NCJ-49702

Children in Custody:
- Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census
- Advance Report, 1975 census. NCJ-43528
- Advance Report, 1974 census. NCJ-38820
- Final Report, 1973 census. NCJ-44777
- Final Report, 1971 census. NCJ-13403

Myths and Realities About Crime: A Nontechnical Presentation of Selected Information from the National Prisoner Statistics Program and the National Crime Survey. NCJ-46249

State Court Caseload Statistics:
- The State of the Art. NCJ-46934
- Advance Annual Report, 1975. NCJ-51884
- Annual Report, 1975. NCJ-51885

National Survey of Court Organization:
- 1977 Supplement to State Judicial Systems. NCJ-40022
- 1975 Supplement to State Judicial Systems. NCJ-29433
- 1971 (full report). NCJ-11427

State and Local Probation and Parole Systems, NCJ-41335

State and Local Prosecution and Civil Attorney Systems, NCJ-41334

Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System, 1971-76 (annual). NCJ-45685

Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System (annual)
- 1977 advance report. NCJ-50847
- 1976 final report. NCJ-44588

Criminal Justice Agencies in Region
- 1 Conn., Maine, Mass., N.H., R.I., Vt., NCJ-17930
- 2 N.J., N.Y., NCJ-17931
- 3 Del., D.C., Md., Pa., Va., W. Va., NCJ-17932
- 4 Ala., Ga., Fla., Ky., Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., NCJ-17933
- 5 Ill., Ind., Mich., Minn., Ohio, Wis., NCJ-17934
- 6 Ark., La., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., NCJ-17935
- 7 Iowa, Kans., Mo., Nebr., NCJ-17936
- 8 Colo., Mont., N. Dak., S. Dak., Utah, Wyo., NCJ-17937
- 9 Ariz., Calif., Hawaii, Nev., NCJ-15151
- 10 Alaska, Idaho, Oreg., Wash., NCJ-17938

Dictionary of Criminal Justice Data Terminology:
- Terms and Definitions Proposed for Interstate and National Data Collection and Exchange. NCJ-36747

Program Plan for Statistics, 1977-81, NCJ-37811

Utilization of Criminal Justice Statistics Project:

Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1977 (annual). NCJ-38821

Public Opinion Regarding Crime, Criminal Justice, and Related Topics. NCJ-17419

New Directions in Processing of Juvenile Offenders: The Denver Model. NCJ-17420

Who Gets Detained? An Empirical Analysis of the Pre-Adjudicatory Detention of Juveniles in Denver. NCJ-17417

Juvenile Dispositions: Social and Legal Factors Related to the Processing of Denver Delinquency Cases. NCJ-17418

Offender-Based Transaction Statistics: New Directions in Data Collection and Reporting. NCJ-29645

Sentencing of California Felony Offenders, NCJ-29646

The Judicial Processing of Assault and Burglary Offenders in Selected California Counties. NCJ-29644

Pre-Adjudicatory Detention in Three Juvenile Courts, NCJ-34730

Delinquency Dispositions: An Empirical Analysis of Processing Decisions in Three Juvenile Courts. NCJ-34734

The Patterns and Distribution of Assault Incident Characteristics Among Social Areas. NCJ-40025

Patterns of Robbery Characteristics and Their Occurrence Among Social Areas. NCJ-40026

Crime-Specific Analysis:
- The Characteristics of Burglary Incidents. NCJ-42093
- An Empirical Examination of Burglary Offender Characteristics. NCJ-43131
- An Empirical Examination of Burglary Offenders and Offense Characteristics. NCJ-42476

Sources of National Criminal Justice Statistics:
- An Annotated Bibliography. NCJ-45006

Federal Criminal Sentencing: Perspectives of Analysis and a Design for Research. NCJ-33683

Variations in Federal Criminal Sentences:
- A Statistical Assessment at the National Level. NCJ-33684

Federal Sentencing Patterns: A Study of Geographical Variations. NCJ-33685

Predicting Sentences in Federal Courts:
- The Feasibility of a National Sentencing Policy. NCJ-33686

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1979 O— 281-380 (1571)